





## Mitterrand's Visit A Bellwether of Better EC-Iran Ties

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand announced Wednesday that he would visit Iran later this year, a trip that crowns a steady improvement in Iranian relations with members of the European Community.

French officials said that Mr.

Mitterrand, who will be the most important Western leader to visit Iran since the 1979 revolution, had accepted an invitation from President Hashemi Rafsanjani that was delivered to him Wednesday by Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati. President Kurt Waldheim of Austria is the only other Western head of state to have visited Iran since '79.

French officials did not give a specific time for Mr. Mitterrand's visit. After his trip, Iranian officials said, a time will be fixed for Mr. Rafsanjani to visit France. The trip will be the Iranian's first to a leading Western nation since the revolution.

The announcement Wednesday had been timed to coincide with another major step in improving ties between Paris and Tehran: final settlement of a dispute over a \$1 billion loan that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi made to France in 1974. Mr. Velayati said the agreement, which was to have been signed Tuesday, had been delayed by "minor and unimportant questions."

French officials and business executives have been awaiting the settlement, mindful of the fact that Iran is undertaking a five-year development plan in which French companies stand to realize as much as \$5 billion from exporting technology and in joint ventures with Iranian companies.

French corporations are already at work repairing the Iranian oil terminal of Kharg Island, and Peugeot has been producing cars in Iran since the start of the year in joint operation with the Iranian government.

The loan, which has been the subject of negotiations for 12 years, was made by the Iranian government to France's atomic energy agency. In return, France agreed to help Iran set up nuclear reactors and feed them with enriched uranium imported from the French agency and its affiliates.

The deal was frozen in 1979 after the revolution, and France asserted that part of the money should be used to compensate French companies whose assets had been seized in Iran. Iran has since said that it will not embark on building any nuclear reactors and has asked for the money, plus interest totaling \$1 billion, to be refunded.

France has made two payments, \$330 million in 1986 and \$300 million in 1987, after which French hostages being held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian groups were released.

French and Iranian officials have said that all these actions were part of a "comprehensive accord" aimed at resuming normal economic and political contacts between the two countries. Diplomatic ties were fully restored in May 1988.

Although none of the details of the accord was ever announced, French officials and foreign diplomats have said that among other things, Iran agreed to stop all terrorist activities of any of its agents or those of its Lebanese allies against France. In 1986 a series of bombings in Paris was traced back to Iranian-backed terrorists.

France, for its part, said it would lead the way in helping Iran normalize relations with the rest of the European Community. Iran has over the last few years resumed its ties to all 12 members of EC, including Britain, which still has hostages held in Lebanon.

Lebanese terrorists are also holding six American citizens, and Iran asserts that the United States owes it at least \$10 billion in frozen assets and interest on money paid by the shah to buy weapons that the United States never delivered after the Iranian revolution. There was no indication Tuesday from Mr. Velayati that any progress in resolving U.S.-Iranian differences had been made.

The United States has refused to enter any talks with Iran before the American hostages are freed.

## Islamists Targeted By Algiers

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Algerian Army is pursuing what senior Algerian officials describe as a "massive campaign" to dismantle the Islamic Salvation Front opposition party, whose leaders, along with more than 2,000 adherents, have been arrested since June 5.

The army, which has placed the country under a state of siege, said it had arrested 172 more activists, including Islamists, Lebanese, Libyans and Tunisians, who are accused of joining the ranks of fundamentalists in what Algerian authorities now say was an attempt to overthrow the government.

Two Algerian demonstrators died in armed clashes on Wednesday.

The French newspaper Le Monde, one of the few Western news organizations permitted to report from Algeria, reported Wednesday that scores of foreigners had been arrested and that vast stocks of arms and ammunition had been seized from several fundamentalist strongholds.

Foreign powers are mixed up, through individuals or through direct assistance, in the destabilization effort, Prime Minister Sid Ahmed Ghazali was quoted as saying on Wednesday in the newspaper El Moudjahid. The announcement came shortly after Algeria had directed a sharp warning to Iran to stay out of Algerian affairs.

The Iranian spiritual leader, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, said recently that he hoped Islamic fundamentalists would triumph over Algerian government forces.

On Sunday, security forces arrested the two leading members of the Islamic Salvation Front, and on Monday special anti-terrorist squads stormed and occupied the party's headquarters.

The Algerian government has said that it will put Abassi Madani, the party's leader, and Ali Belhadi, his deputy, on trial for subversive activities.

"There is little doubt that the army is totally in charge of the country," said a senior Algerian official, who asked not to be identified. In an interview, the official said the army supported the transitional government of Prime Minister Ghazali and was "well committed" to continuing the democratization process that started in 1988 under President Chadli Bendjedid.

"Basically," the official said, "we are talking about a coup d'état here, in which the army has taken power, and there is no telling when it will hand authority back to the government."

Algerian officials said in interviews over the weekend that the army seemed persuaded that the vast support for the fundamentalists among the Algerian population, which was evident a year ago, had now diminished. The army also seems persuaded, the officials said, that the fundamentalist movement's leadership is so divided that the crackdown that began over the weekend would, in the words of one official, "decapitate" the radical wing of the opposition.

—YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

## Walesa Cautions Yugoslav Separatists

By Charles Goldsmith  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — President Lech Walesa of Poland, visiting NATO headquarters, said Wednesday that now was "not the time for separation" in Yugoslavia because a split in the Balkan country would threaten European unity.

He urged calm in settling the conflict between the federal government and the breakaway republics of Slovenia and Croatia. "Tanks and stones" offer no lasting solution, the Polish leader said.

"Each national group, each nation, has a right to its freedom, but that freedom must not be at the expense of any other country, this freedom must not be at the expense of disunity," Mr. Walesa said.

"Now it is not the time for separation. It is time for freedom with unity in one Europe," Mr. Walesa was speaking at a news conference after meeting with chief delegates to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"I am for one Europe and not putting up barriers, and in no case for solving problems with tanks and stones," he said. "There must be a proper diagnosis and then administration of the proper medicine. We are now in a period of transition in which we must be prudent, with a cool head."

The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, flanking Mr. Walesa, also urged that the situation be resolved peacefully.

"Our most important message at this very moment is to stop using force — military force, any force," he said. "It is obvious that if you are interested in real stability, you cannot reach it by using military force."

Mr. Walesa said "we resolutely reject any ideas of 'gray' or 'buffer zones' in post-Cold War Europe. Such zones, he said, would "imply a continued division of our continent."

"What we want is a partnership with the alliance and we assume that working together it will further develop," he said. "We wish for one Europe. The Soviet Union has its place in it."

The visit by Mr. Walesa was the second by a leader of the Warsaw Pact, which disbanded earlier this week.

President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia, visiting in March, warned of a "security vacuum" in Eastern Europe and urged that NATO not be forever closed to former Soviet satellites.

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The Western alliance has made it clear that it cannot in the near future consider applications from former Warsaw Pact members, because that would make the Soviet Union feel threatened.

"We are not interested in the isolation of the Soviet Union," Mr. Walesa said. "Just the reverse — we are vitally interested in its becoming an integral part of the new Europe."

In his speech, Mr. Walesa deleted the final paragraph of his written text, which was more critical of the Soviet Union.

"We cannot afford to withhold the truth," the text said. "There do exist problems overshadowing our cooperation. Despite our efforts and our flexibility in negotiations, an agreement is still not here on the withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in Poland. The U.S.S.R. proposes remote dates and a slow pace of withdrawal of those troops. Such policy toward sovereign Poland is unacceptable."

A Polish diplomat said it was decided, after the speech had been prepared, that the NATO meeting was an inappropriate forum to talk about Polish-Soviet problems.

The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, flanking Mr. Walesa, also urged that the situation be resolved peacefully.

"Our most important message at this very moment is to stop using force — military force, any force," he said. "It is obvious that if you are interested in real stability, you cannot reach it by using military force."

Mr. Walesa said "we resolutely reject any ideas of 'gray' or 'buffer zones' in post-Cold War Europe. Such zones, he said, would "imply a continued division of our continent."

"What we want is a partnership with the alliance and we assume that working together it will further develop," he said. "We wish for one Europe. The Soviet Union has its place in it."

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**Peace Initiative Breaks Down**  
The latest peace initiative for Northern Ireland, the secretary of state announced that after 10 weeks of talks, the talks should be brought to an end. The initiative was brought to an end by the British and Irish governments, as well as the Irish Republican Army, which refused to accept the initiative. The initiative was based on the principle of self-determination, and it was intended to provide a framework for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Northern Ireland.

**Use of Abortion Pill**  
The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved the use of the abortion pill, RU-486, for emergency use. The pill is a potent abortifacient that causes the uterus to contract and expel the fetus. It is intended for use in women who are up to 49 days pregnant. The FDA's decision was based on the results of clinical trials, which showed that the pill was safe and effective.

**for Philippines Pact**  
The United States and the Philippines have reached a preliminary agreement on a new defense pact. The pact, which is being negotiated by the two countries, would provide for the stationing of U.S. military forces in the Philippines. The pact is intended to strengthen the defense cooperation between the two countries, and it is expected to be signed in the near future.

**Kills Israeli Soldier**  
A Palestinian militant has been killed in a gun battle with Israeli soldiers. The militant was part of a group that was attacking a bus carrying Israeli soldiers. The bus was hit by a rocket, and the militant was killed. The Israeli soldiers were unharmed.

**Accord on Eritrea**  
The Eritrean government and the Eritrean People's Front (EPF) have reached a preliminary agreement on a new constitution. The constitution, which is being negotiated by the two sides, would provide for a federal system of government. The agreement is intended to provide a framework for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Eritrea.

**Domestic Monopoly**  
The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has filed a lawsuit against a company, alleging that it has engaged in anti-competitive behavior. The DOJ is seeking an injunction to stop the company from engaging in such behavior. The lawsuit is part of the DOJ's ongoing effort to enforce antitrust laws.

**Asia**  
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# U.S., Finding Bias, Rebuffs 2 States On Voting Districts

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a signal that it intends to enforce the Voting Rights Act with new vigor, the Justice Department has blocked legislative redistricting plans devised by the states of Mississippi and Louisiana on the ground that they discriminate against blacks.

Assistant Attorney General John R. Dunne expressed objections to the redistricting plans for the Mississippi Senate and House of Representatives last week, and he also objected to a plan for the Louisiana Senate.

All 50 states are drawing up plans for new districts based on the 1990 census, with many seats in Congress and state legislatures at stake.

Nine states with a history of racial discrimination, including Mississippi and Louisiana, must obtain approval from the Justice Department before they can make any change in voting laws or election procedures. The other states are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

The objections to the Mississippi and Louisiana plans set an important precedent suggesting that the Bush administration will carefully examine redistricting plans.

The administration has taken a cautious approach to enforcement of many civil rights laws. But Mr. Dunne has singled out voting rights for special emphasis. In the last nine years, Congress and the Supreme Court have made it easier for minority groups to prove violations of the Voting Rights Act.

Republicans have sometimes worked with blacks and Hispanics to increase the minority population of certain urban districts, on the assumption that Republicans would then have a greater chance of winning in adjoining suburban districts.

But that strategy appears to be irrelevant in Mississippi, a rural state in which the Republican Party is not a significant force in the legislature.

The ruling in the Mississippi case throws legislative elections scheduled for this fall into doubt. The state's next step is unclear.

The governor could call a special session of the legislature, or black voters might ask a federal court to draw up a new plan.

The Justice Department agreed with black residents of Mississippi who argued that the proposed redistricting plans diluted black votes.



President Bush with Judge Thomas, whose remarks appeared to be an indirect endorsement of the anti-abortion position.

# Thomas's 'Right to Life' View In '87, Court Nominee Praised Anti-Abortion Essay

By Neil A. Lewis  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a 1987 speech, Clarence Thomas, President George Bush's nominee to the Supreme Court, strongly praised an essay arguing that a fetus had an inalienable "right to life." The article also said the landmark 1973 court ruling legalizing abortion was immoral and violated natural law.

The disclosure of Judge Thomas's remarks, which seem to constitute an indirect endorsement of the anti-abortion position of some fellow conservatives, seems certain to intensify the questioning he will face about his views on abortion when he appears before the Senate Judiciary Committee at confirmation hearings this fall.

Judge Thomas made the remarks when he was head of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Leaders of groups seeking to defend the right to abortion cited the speech as proof that Judge Thomas has a fixed position on the issue and should therefore not be allowed to sit in judgment on legal cases involving abortion.

Some Democrats on the committee are saying that they are reluctant to let Judge Thomas get by with a similar demurral. His 1987 remarks may make it more difficult for him to resist responding.

Some Democrats vowed not to back off from asking Judge Thomas detailed questions about privacy issues. With two Democrats, Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio and Paul Simon of Illinois, already expressing serious reservations about the nominee, the stage seems to be set for a sharp confrontation in which abortion rights that he explain his position.

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# Some on Panel Predict Combative Confirmation Hearings

By Richard L. Berke  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee predict that Clarence Thomas, President George Bush's choice for the Supreme Court, will face more combative confirmation hearings than the last nominee, David H. Souter. Most senators questioned in interviews said they would bet that Judge Thomas would be confirmed, but not without intense questioning about his opposition to affirmative action and not without being pressed for his views on abortion.

The disclosure of a speech made four years ago in which Judge Thomas praised an essay that was viewed as strongly opposing abortion is expected to provoke further demands from senators who favor abortion rights that he explain his position.

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# Team From UN Quits Iraq

Nuclear Experts Report Evasion

NICOSIA — United Nations inspectors pulled out of Iraq on Wednesday, thwarted in an effort to investigate President Saddam Hussein's suspected nuclear weapons program.

Despite repeated Iraqi pledges to cooperate with a UN ultimatum — show us your secrets or risk U.S. attack — the three envoys apparently ran into deception and delay tactics.

Diplomats at the United Nations said the Security Council was expected to meet in emergency session, for the second time in a week, to decide the next move.

One Western diplomat said the UN team did not get "blanket authority" from Saddam Hussein that they are going to have access to see all suspected sites.

Another source said the group did see some nuclear-related equipment but not the amount and type that Iraq is believed to have hidden from UN inspectors. "They were shown a bit of stuff and a lot of empty trucks," he said.

Rolf Ekens, head of the UN Special Commission set up under the terms of the Gulf cease-fire to scrap Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, said he and his colleagues would report in Geneva to the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

"We would like him then to report to the council on Friday," an envoy said at UN headquarters. The 15-nation council warned Baghdad last week that "any recurrence of noncompliance would have serious consequences."

The official Iraqi press agency, INA — in a report repeated several times — said senior officials met the UN team Tuesday and pledged to "facilitate its mission, meet its demands immediately and guarantee the safety of its members."

UN inspectors have been chasing suspected nuclear equipment around two army bases in Iraq. They saw it whisked away in trucks.

Iraqi soldiers fired warning shots Friday and prevented inspectors from searching a convoy of 80 to 100 trucks at a base near Falluja, southwest of Baghdad.

Under the terms of the cease-fire, UN commissions are to receive surrendered Iraqi nuclear weapons-grade materials and equipment, ballistic missiles, and chemical and biological weapons.

# Decaying in a Climate of Fear: Tibet's Buddhist Heritage

By Daniela Deane  
Washington Post Service

LHASA, Tibet — Forty years of Chinese Communist rule over the deeply religious Himalayan region has reduced Tibet's once-glorious monasteries, the shrines of Tibetan Buddhism, to crumbling structures inhabited by a few frightened monks.

Army and police camps surround all of Lhasa's major monasteries, and Communist-organized "democratic management committees" are in place to inform on "counterrevolutionaries." Together, these groups create a blanket of fear that hangs over Lhasa's decaying monasteries, nunneries and palaces, which were once the seat of political and religious power, housing thousands of monks and nuns.

Soon or later, the pilgrims who throng to Tibet usually just around Lhasa, the region's spiritual capital, prostrating themselves — a ritual that takes at least two weeks — as a sign of devotion. On their stomachs, they circle the Potala Palace, the Jokhang Temple and other holy shrines.

"It is very hard to separate anything that happens in Tibet from Tibetan Buddhism," said a Western diplomat in China. "The religion is their life." These expressions of profound devotion contrast sharply with the heavy police and army presence in the capital. Chinese plainclothesmen in dark glasses wander through the town and temples, through deserted halls once filled with hundreds of praying monks.

Police conduct midnight raids on monks' quarters to check what they're reading and writing, monks say, anything hinting of Tibetan independence is confiscated and its owner hauled off to prison. Torture is still a routine part of detention in Tibet, international human rights groups say.

"There used to be many of us here," said a monk from Drepung monastery, which, with more than 10,000 monks, was the biggest and richest in Tibet before the Communist invasion of 1950. "Now there are very few of us. And there are many police."

Although no precise figures are available, experts estimate that more than a quarter of a million Chinese troops are stationed in the isolated mountain region. About 1,000 monks remain in Lhasa. Human rights groups say that more than a million people have died over the past four decades in Tibet as a result of China's policies. The population of monks and nuns has been decimated, mostly by killings or imprisonment, and thousands of monasteries have been destroyed, they say.

# Jobless U.S. Students Turn to Graduate Schools

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Faced with a narrow job market, members of the class of '91 are applying to graduate schools in record numbers. According to the Council of Graduate Schools, applications rose by as much as 20 percent at the 430 largest institutions.

Nearly one million foreign and American students applied to graduate schools in the United States this year compared with more than 830,000 last year, excluding law and medical schools and a few other specialized programs.

Victor R. Lindquist, the director of placement at Northwestern University, who prepares an annual survey of employment trends for college graduates, said that in a bad economy it is common for applications to graduate school to increase.

"Graduate school is a socially acceptable place to hide," he said. While applications at graduate schools nationwide have blossomed, enrollments are expected to increase by only about 2 percent, according to the Council of Graduate Schools, because most colleges and universities have not expanded their faculties to accept additional students.

The result is a double blow for many students who, shut out of the job market, have also been rejected by the graduate programs of their choice. Those getting in may find that paying for a graduate education is a problem. As budget problems force public and private universities to trim expenses, there will generally be less financial aid available for graduate students.

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# No Budget, No Money, No Service

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HARTFORD, Connecticut Caught without a budget, Connecticut began closing most of its parks Wednesday, but a last-minute donation from business will allow three beaches to stay open for the Fourth of July.

All other nonessential state services were suspended, and with them about 20,000 government employees as the standoff persisted between Governor Lowell P. Weicker Jr., who wants an income tax, and the state Senate, which does not.

The governor began shutting down the government Tuesday, after the fiscal year began without a plan to close a projected deficit of \$2.8 billion.

The House went along with the governor, who maintains that an income tax is needed to put state finances on a firm long-term footing, but the Senate, after stalling, voted the measure down.

The practical effect of the shutdown will be most visible Monday when normal work resumes after the holiday weekend.

Mr. Weicker and his advisers will meet with legislative leaders throughout the weekend, if necessary, to search for a solution.

# Trump Calls in His Order: Maples at Altar, After All

Reuters

NEW YORK — First Donald Trump was, then he wasn't and now he is. Carla's out. Marla's in. Who says the course of true love runs smoothly?

Mr. Trump, the real estate developer with a penchant for publicity, said Wednesday that he was going to marry the model and actress Marla Maples, whom just a week ago he was said to have dumped for an Italian model, Carla Bruni.

In typical Trump style, he made the announcement in a telephone call to a television show just days after stirring New York tabloids into a frenzy by saying that he was no longer going to marry Miss Maples, the "other woman" in his divorce battle with his wife, Ivana. He was reported to be ready to evict Miss Maples from her home in one of his posh Manhattan apartment houses. He was dating Miss Bruni, 19, who reportedly has had relationships with Eric Clapton and Mick Jagger.

Then the New York Daily News said that Mr. Trump, 45, had not dumped Miss Maples, 27, but that she had dumped him for peace of mind because she was fed up with the way he was treating her.

Miss Maples took refuge in the home of Kathie Lee Gifford, co-host of "Live With Regis and Kathie Lee" on ABC. But Mr. Trump showed up Tuesday and gave her an eight-carat diamond engagement ring.

On Wednesday, Mr. Trump talked by telephone to Miss Gifford on television, declared his love for Miss Maples and said she was a "special person." He said that no wedding date had been set.

Setting his personal life may give Mr. Trump time to get his complicated financial affairs in order. His empire is in the midst of a financial restructuring with a court limiting the amount of money he can spend each month.

In their divorce, Ivana Trump settled for about \$10 million because she had doubts about the future of the Trump empire.



## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Danish Police Target Bicycling Scofflaws

Copenhagen plainclothes officers issued dozens of traffic tickets to bicycle riders Wednesday in a campaign to halt a growing trend among cyclists to ignore traffic regulations.

In what Danes call the Great Summer Bicycle Campaign, the police handed out 150 kroner (\$21) fines to 67 downtown cyclists in one hour. Offenses included running red lights, riding the wrong way on one-way streets, zigzagging on pedestrian paths and taking shortcuts through parks.

"We must stop the cyclists' traffic terror," said Poul Eidsen, head of the Danish police. So far this year, the police have prosecuted 2,494 bicycle traffic offenses, compared with 1,369 in the comparable period last year.

### Spain Acts to End War Over the Tilde

Spain's battle to keep the tilde — the accent on top of the letter ñ — on computer keyboards has entered a new phase, the Madrid newspaper El País reports. The Ministry of Health and Consumption has drafted a decree that would allow the selling of computer keyboards without tildes to companies and official institutions but not to individuals.

The so-called "War of the ñ" erupted in May when the European Community demanded that Spain revoke three 1985

decrees under which only computer keyboards carrying the tilde could be sold in the country. The EC contended that the decrees violated its rules of free trade. A public outcry followed, with Spanish officials and intellectuals charging that the EC was trying to rob the country of its cultural heritage.

The new decree would comply with EC regulations, government officials insist, because it would supersede the 1985 total ban on keyboards without tildes. Under the new rule, store owners selling tilde-less keyboards to individual buyers would risk fines of up to 100 million pesetas (\$87,000).

### Around Europe

European Community governments should issue public health warnings when ozone pollution at ground level exceeds safety standards, the EC Commission said Tuesday. Under the proposal, which must be approved by EC environment ministers, the 12 member states would be required to set up a network of ozone monitoring stations and alert the public if levels presented a health risk.

About 180 Nobel Prize recipients will celebrate the award's 90th anniversary in December, a Nobel Foundation spokeswoman said this week. The British author William Golding, the American economist Milton Friedman and the Colombian writer Gabriel García Márquez are among the laureates who plan to attend. They will take part in the Nobel Prize award ceremonies in Stockholm and Oslo on Dec. 10 and in university symposiums the week before.

Sytske Looijen

## Implosion of Power At the Federal Level Fans Fires in Serbia

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BELGRADE — One week into Yugoslavia's civil strife, the authority of the central government is in shreds.

With the collapse of the center, Serbia, the largest and most populous of the Yugoslav republics, is experiencing a surge of nationalism. So swift has been the collapse of the federal government's authority that when the head of the collective presidency was installed on Monday it was at the urging of three visiting foreign ministers from European Community members.

On Tuesday night, angry demonstrators burst into the parliament of Serbia while others outside, waving the Serbian flag, chanted, "Serbia has arisen!" and demanded a Serbian army to answer the challenge from secessionist Slovenia.

The implication was that with reports of fighting from Slovenia and Croatia, and the federal army heading no one, Serbia must be made capable of defending itself.

Increasingly, Yugoslavs have begun to talk of horror of a civil war, in a land that in World War II lost one-tenth of its population, or 1.7 million people, most of whom were killed by other Yugoslavs.

A month ago, the government would have rejected outsiders' efforts to mediate an end to the internal strife.

But now the leaders of the central government and several key republics are asking the European Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to send help.

Like their neighbors in Eastern Europe, the peoples of Yugoslavia, voting in free elections, have been casting off the shackles of Communist rule.

But the successors to the Communists here are mostly former Communists themselves, like Slovenia's president, Milan Kucan, and the Croatian leader, Franjo Tudjman, who evoke old national aspirations as a means of overcoming

### NEWS ANALYSIS

ing the economic rot and social dislocation that are the heritage of communism.

Lamenting the headlong slide into violence, the Belgrade daily Borba wrote:

"We wanted a return to Europe, and instead we went back to our dukedoms and principalities. We wanted modern leaders, freed of Bolshevism and careerism, and we elected instead leaders who bicker, stubborn people, little dictators, surrounded by sycophants."

Were the tensions restricted to Slovenia and Croatia, Yugoslavia's problems might be more manageable. But Serbs, the largest national group, increasingly perceive the killing in Slovenia as a useless sacrifice of their sons, the largest bloc in an army that also includes Slovenes, Croats, Albanians and Montenegrins, in defense of increasingly meaningless borders.

Partly, the Serbian anger is directed at the national leadership. Protesters outside the legislature waved banners calling Ante Markovic, the Croatian politician who is the federal prime minister, a "betrayor of our children." Others demanded the resignation of the defense minister, General Veljko Kadijevic.

More ominously, the demonstrators demanded a Serbian army, to defend not only Serbs in their republic but also the scattered groups of Serbs in other republics, most notably the 600,000 in Croatia.

It is perhaps there that the nervousness is greatest. Serbs cannot forget that after Croatia gained independence in 1991 as an Axis puppet state, 500,000 Serbs were slaughtered.

Last week the Serbian communities in Croatia and Bosnia pledged to work together not only in cultural matters and education but also in their self-defense.



Yugoslav federal army troops, avoiding conflict for the moment, ate lunch Wednesday near Bregana.

## ARMY: Hard-Line Officers Resist Political Control

(Continued from page 1)

doubt counting on that strength in his determination to preserve the old order.

"Even if there have to be a thousand deaths, the international community would get all worked up for three days, but our objective would have been attained" is a statement commonly attributed to him, and never denied.

General Adzic, 58, is an ethnic Serb born in Bosnia and Herzegovina, another of Yugoslavia's six republics. He is said to have no love for Croats: Forty family members were massacred along with 128 others by Ustashe in 1942. The Ustashe were Croatian collaborators in a puppet state set up by Hitler.

General Adzic was trained at the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow, and to those advocating an army without a strong ideological component, he retorted the other day, "Depoliticized and confined to barracks, the army would lose its soul and its popular spirit."

Around him recently has formed a military party called the League of Communists — Movement for Yugoslavia, to which almost all of the army's estimated 70,000 Communists have adhered.

General Adzic has drawn men from military intelligence into his inner circle, including the intelligence chief himself, General Marko Negovanovic, who was unknown until he appeared on Belgrade television Saturday night to issue an army ultimatum to Slovenia.

Another important appointment was that of a fellow Serb, General Zivota Avramovic, who was put in command Monday of the 5th Military Region, covering Slovenia and Croatia, after the sacking of his predecessor for having moved too slowly against the secessionists.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

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(AFP, Reuters, AP)

## SLOVENES: Tank Column Halts in Army Schism

(Continued from page 1)

day calling for all military forces to return to barracks.

"We condemn the continuing use of force and particularly condemn any rejection by the military of civilian control," the statement read.

Criticism from individual European countries also rose sharply. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany said that the army was "running amok," and it warned that it might side with the two secessionist republics.

Reinforcing those fears, Slovenia's minister of information, Jelko Kacin, announced Wednesday night that his government has intercepted an army command "that is an order for readiness to attack." He called it "a brutal order."

The high command of the army is dominated by Serbian officers, many of whom have made in clear recent statements that they are orthodox Marxists committed to the use of force to prevent the breakup of Yugoslavia.

General Adzic, the No. 2 officer

in the army and the general who apparently dispatched the tanks from Belgrade on Wednesday, leads the hard-line wing in the army leadership. Military analysts say the army's top officer, Defense Minister Veljko Kadijevic, takes a more moderate and cautious view.

When General Adzic spoke on television Tuesday night, he announced that his superior would be appearing "soon" to address the Yugoslav public. That appearance did not occur Wednesday, and it is remained unclear to many Yugoslav politicians and military analysts who was in charge of the army.

General Kadijevic, in his mid-60s and reportedly in ill-health, is a Marxist. He has been far more willing than General Adzic to work with civilian officials in the federal government.

"Adzic is a very serious man, and I think he has made a very serious threat," said Anton Bebler, a professor of political science at Ljubljana University and a military analyst for the Slovene president.

He added that Slovenia did not have nearly enough military strength to withstand that 1,000 tanks that the Yugoslav Army could mobilize in an all-out attack on the republic. "We would have to fight a guerrilla war, but they could take the major cities."

Mr. Bebler suggested that General Kadijevic, along with other some other less hard-line Serbs in the army, could be planning to use General Adzic as a scapegoat for the army's recent tactical failures in Slovenia and for the scathing criticism it has received in the past week from foreign governments.

General Adzic is believed to be a personal enemy of Mr. Mesic, the newly elected chairman of the presidency and a Croat. Before Mr. Mesic took his position on Tuesday, he reportedly threatened that one of his first acts would be to fire General Adzic.

For Wednesday, at least, the new peace accord held.

"A relative calm and a great relief" swept Slovenia, the Information Ministry announced.

The lull came a day after fierce fighting between Slovene militia and federal troops. There were repeated air attacks Tuesday on Slovene radio and television towers, and the republic's militia destroyed at least six tanks, killing 7 soldiers and wounding 13.

With the cease-fire holding, army helicopters marked with red crosses flew several missions to deliver food to federal troops and to take away the wounded and dead. The Slovene government also announced that it had begun negotiations with army officers to work out the "technical" problems of extracting federal troops that had been stranded behind Slovene roadblocks.

In an effort to seal off Slovenia's borders, the army attacked the republic with tanks and jets last week.

The Yugoslav press agency, Tanjug, said that an unofficial toll put the number of dead federal troops at 46. The Slovene government says a total of 63 people have been killed and 142 wounded.

## ANC Waits To Get Aid Raised in U.S. in '90

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

DURBAN, South Africa — The African National Congress still has not received the more than \$4 million it raised during Nelson Mandela's visit to the United States last year, an ANC official said Wednesday.

Vusi Khanyile, head of the ANC's finance department, said none of the money had arrived, although it had been calculated into the organization's budget for last year, which showed a deficit.

Mr. Khanyile was in Durban for the ANC's first national conference held in South Africa in more than three decades. He declined to provide any figures, but said the ANC had raised "just barely enough" funds for its needs last year.

Organizers of Mr. Mandela's U.S. visit, which included Randall Robinson of TransAfrica, a black lobbying group in Washington, and Roger Wilkins, a professor at George Mason University in Virginia, had hoped to raise as much as \$10 million. But the cost of his two-week tour in June 1990 was far higher than expected, and only about \$4 million was raised.

The tour organizers set up both local and national committees to seek contributions for the ANC.

The delay in sending the funds has been blamed on both the complex system of independent committees established in various U.S. cities and on the ANC's slowness in setting up a recognized charitable trust.

Margaret Baylor, a representative of the Detroit Mandela reception committee, was in Durban on Wednesday, bearing a letter to the ANC from Mayor Coleman A. Young of Detroit about the status of the funds. About \$1.1 million of the money is being held in Detroit.

She denied press reports in Durban that Mr. Young was awaiting word from Mr. Mandela about the use of the funds.

Mr. Young had placed "no particular stipulations" on the use of the funds, she said. "I'm here to find out what Detroit is to do with the money," she added.

## BAKER: West Voices Fears

(Continued from page 1)

and an assurance that the army there was under political control. (AP, Reuters)

### Concern in Germany

Germany expressed concern over what it said was evidence that the army of Yugoslavia is out of control. The New York Times reported from Bonn on Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, having returned from Yugoslavia Tuesday night, issued a statement lamenting "the fact that the Yugoslav Army is acting on its own accord." He warned that further army attacks in Slovenia and Croatia would provoke "the harshest political reactions" from European countries.

In addition to being Europe's senior foreign minister, Mr. Genscher is chairman of the conflict-resolution body established recently by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. His assertions could lay the groundwork for a future intervention in Yugoslavia on the grounds that the military there had staged an effective coup d'état.

"The army has assumed political control, and is acting on its own," Mr. Genscher said in a radio interview. "And this is an army whose officers feel tied to the old system and the old ideology."

"The question is not how to resolve the conflict with the political leadership in Belgrade, but rather how to control an army whose leadership is determined to impose its ideology and to maintain its power and privileges, through military violence. That is completely unacceptable."

## Kidnapped Israeli Freed in Kashmir

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SRINAGAR, India — An Israeli tourist who was kidnapped last week in Kashmir was freed Wednesday by Muslim separatists, officials said.

Yair Yitzhaki, 25, was one of six Israelis abducted from a houseboat in Srinagar by fundamentalists campaigning for the independence of Kashmir, India's only state with a Muslim majority.

Five of the Israelis escaped after a gunfight with their captors in which one tourist and one militant were killed. Mr. Yitzhaki was later captured by a second separatist group, the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front.

The group turned him over to journalists, who signed a receipt and took Mr. Yitzhaki to the United Nations office in Srinagar. (AP, Reuters)

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## ANC Waits To Get Aid Raised in U.S. in '90

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

DURBAN, South Africa — The African National Congress still has not received the more than \$4 million it raised during Nelson Mandela's visit to the United States last year, an ANC official said Wednesday.

Vusi Khanyile, head of the ANC's finance department, said none of the money had arrived, although it had been calculated into the organization's budget for last year, which showed a deficit.

Mr. Khanyile was in Durban for the ANC's first national conference held in South Africa in more than three decades. He declined to provide any figures, but said the ANC had raised "just barely enough" funds for its needs last year.

Organizers of Mr. Mandela's U.S. visit, who included Randall Robinson of TransAfrica, a black lobbying group in Washington, and Roger Wilkins, a professor at George Mason University in Virginia, had hoped to raise as much as \$10 million. But the cost of his two-week tour in June 1990 was far higher than expected, and only about \$4 million was raised.

The tour organizers set up both local and national committees to seek contributions for the ANC.

The delay in sending the funds has been blamed on both the complex system of independent committees established in various U.S. cities and on the ANC's slowness in setting up a recognized charitable trust.

Margaret Baylor, a representative of the Detroit Mandela reception committee, was in Durban on Wednesday, bearing a letter to the ANC from Mayor Coleman A. Young of Detroit about the status of the funds. About \$1.1 million of the money is being held in Detroit.

She denied press reports in Durban that Mr. Young was awaiting word from Mr. Mandela about the use of the funds.

Mr. Young had placed "particular stipulations" on the use of the funds, she said.

"I'm here to find out what Detroit is to do with it," she added.

## BAKER:

### West Voices Fears

(Continued from page 1)

and an assurance that the army there was under political control.

AP, Reuters

### Concern in Germany

Germany expressed concern over what it said was evidence that the army of Yugoslavia is out of control. The New York Times reported from Bonn on Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, having returned from Yugoslavia Tuesday night, issued a statement lamenting "the fact that the Yugoslav Army is acting on its own accord." He warned that further army attacks in Slovenia and Croatia would provoke "the harshest political reactions" from European countries.

In addition to being Europe's senior foreign minister, Mr. Genscher is chairman of the conference resolution body established recently by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

His assertions could lay the groundwork for a future intervention in Yugoslavia on the grounds that the military there had staged an effective coup d'etat.

"The army has assumed its own control, and is acting on its own," Genscher said in a radio interview. "And this is an army whose officers feel tied to the old system and the old ideology."

"The question is not how to resolve the conflict with the political leadership in Belgrade, but rather how to control an army whose leadership is determined to impose its ideology, and to maintain its power and privileges, through military violence. That is completely unacceptable."

### Kidnapped Israeli Freed in Kashmir

Compiled by Our Staff From Pakistan

SRINAGAR, India — An Israeli tourist who was kidnapped last week in Kashmir was freed Wednesday by Muslim separatists.

Yair Yitzhaki, 25, was one of an Israeli family abducted from a houseboat in Srinagar by fundamentalist Muslims.

Yitzhaki was the only state with a Muslim majority.

Five of the Israelis escaped after a gunfight with their captors, but one tourist and one militant were killed. Mr. Yitzhaki was captured by a second separatist group, the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front.

The group turned him over to the separatists, who signed a receipt and took Mr. Yitzhaki to the United Nations office in Srinagar.

AP, Reuters



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Is Moscow's Party Over?

"Normal societies have oppositions as a natural feature of the political landscape." So says Edward Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister. The Soviet Union has never been a normal society.

Ever since he resigned in December, Mr. Shevardnadze has tried to make it one by encouraging reformers to band together, repulse Moscow's reactionaries and renew efforts to transform the country.

Now, he and other like-minded leaders have come together to found a new social democratic party, the Movement of Democratic Reform. That could give the Soviet people a taste of real pluralism. And it could give Mikhail Gorbachev a much-needed alternative to the increasingly reactionary, and discredited, Communist Party.

The new party's founders read like a "Who's Who" of the Communist Party's reform wing, people of stature and long service in the Soviet system, many of whom have since resigned from the party.

Alexander Yakovlev, a senior aide to Mr. Gorbachev and architect of perestroika... Ivan Silayev, the Russian Republic's

prime minister... Alexander Rutskoy, vice president of Russia... Gavril Popov and Anatoli Sobchak, the reform-minded mayors of Moscow and Leningrad... Stanislav Shatalin and Nikolai Petrakov, economists who have pushed for a market economy... Fyodor Burlatsky and Yegor Yakovlev, editors of leading journals.

This extraordinary challenge has thrown Communist Party hacks, who hate competition, into a funk. The party's Control Commission has begun an investigation of Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Yakovlev.

For now, the new party is little more than a parliamentary facade. But if it builds a grass-roots base, it could win public support for reform, seize levers of power in local elections and encourage popular participation in politics that might bring an end to mass manipulation from the top.

The new party's founders have been a contentious lot, as befits democrats. If they can attract more radicals and maintain some semblance of unity, the party could become the force of the Soviet future.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## To Restrain the Yugoslavs

The Yugoslavs have peered into the abyss of ethnic violence confronting their country and they just may be in the process of deciding that they have no choice but to accept its terrible risks. Such a decision is not certain or universal in Yugoslavia, but it is what is signalled by the breakdown of the cease-fire negotiated by the European Community.

As they must, the Europeans have launched a bid for a new cease-fire tied to talks that would take some of the steam out of the conflict and point the Yugoslav parties back toward extended political dialogue. The prevailing mood seems to be worsening, however. The Slovenes and Croats are feeling desperate but also emboldened in their passion for independence, and the Serbs are defiant and determined to bring to bear their numbers and their control of the federal army. Blood is being shed.

Much is being said to the effect that the United States and other outsiders should embrace the principle of self-determination for the Slovenes and Croats rather than clinging to the goal of preserving an "integrated" Yugoslav state. It is fair to ask the Yugoslavs of self-determination, however, how they intend to help the Slovenes and Croats when the military going and later the economic going get rough. The formation of Yugoslavia 70 years ago may have been a

mistake in that it brought together incompatible peoples, but it had a logic in at least providing a framework in which otherwise hopelessly intertwined ethnic communities could seek a common path. That the intertwining has deepened over the decades constitutes a running popular referendum on the viability of a single state.

There is, of course, a condition: A single state must be the product of the will and consent of those living in it. Otherwise self-determination becomes not a romantic ideal but a costly yet practical necessity. Not that the Slovenes and Croats have been the perfect Yugoslav citizens. Their own new democratic movements float uneasily atop a sometimes dark and totalitarian past.

The principal responsibility in the current crisis, however, falls on the Serbs. Their enduring Communist leadership has grossly abused the republic's power and now threatens to exploit Serbian command of the federal army and precipitate a broad crackdown. For others to struggle to head off such a development does not translate into an automatic embrace of secession and self-determination for the other republics. It offers the only opportunity to return a resolution of Yugoslavia's tensions to the uncertain, difficult but vastly preferable ways of peaceful discourse.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Bush's Path on Abortion

The House of Representatives had two opportunities last week to vote against abortion-related programs. Legislators ducked both times. Abortion opponents know that support for their position is eroding, and they made a tactical decision to forgo a losing effort on the floor and count on President George Bush to veto the bills in question. The first, a perennial, is the District of Columbia appropriations measure, which contains language authorizing the city to use its own funds to pay for abortions for the poor. The second is the appropriations bill for the departments of Labor, Education, and Health and Human Services.

The Supreme Court in May upheld federal regulations prohibiting federally funded family planning clinics from advising patients about abortions. The decision—dubbed "the gag rule"—generated a strong response in Congress. Senator John Chafee's bill to overturn it was approved by the Senate Labor Committee within days.

On the House side, the Appropriations Committee adopted language offered by Representative John Porter that prohibits spending to implement the regulations. The vote was a lopsided 35-20.

Five committee members who have consistently voted against abortion-related programs supported the amendment. Others told Mr. Porter they intended to do so when the bill reached the floor; a large number of switchers would have been an embarrassment to abortion oppo-

nents, so a recorded vote was put off. The gag rule put the president in a difficult position. As recently as June 4, he wrote to congressional leaders affirming his intention to veto "any legislation that weakens current law or existing regulations." But opposition to the gag rule goes beyond the abortion question. The medical community is strongly opposed to any government restriction on doctor-patient communications. Civil liberties groups believe the regulations restrict speech, not action. And advocates for the poor demand that women seeking medical advice and counseling as is available in a private doctor's office. These arguments are sound. And they are drawing members of Congress to reassess old positions.

Republican sponsors of legislation to overturn the gag rule hope the president will distinguish their amendment from other efforts to make abortions more widely available. Their proposals concern only speech and would not change federal abortion policy. Some Democrats, on the other hand, are hoping for a veto because they see a potent campaign issue.

The president can neutralize the opposition by making the distinction that colleagues in the House have made and signing the appropriations bill. Mr. Bush could win more support by rescinding the abortion regulations.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Partners for the Amazon

The reckless destruction of the Amazon rain forest is surely among the saddest of the world's environmental disasters. Encouraged by past Brazilian governments, cattle ranchers and landless settlers have set fire to huge sections of Rondonia, in western Brazil, fanning the air and destroying a precious natural resource.

To the delight of conservationists everywhere, President Fernando Collor de Mello has now agreed to allow foreigners to help save the forest through so-called "debt for nature" swaps. In simplest terms, Brazil would engage in extensive reclamation projects in exchange for forgiveness of part of its massive foreign debt.

This is an extraordinary turnaround. Mr. Collor's predecessor, José Sarney, made hopeful noises about saving the Amazon but essentially did nothing. He condemned debt-for-nature swaps as foreign interference.

Under Mr. Collor's plan, foreign governments or environmental groups could pur-

chase each year \$100 million in Brazilian debt at a bargain price, say \$30 million, from international banks eager to accept 30 cents on the dollar for loans they may never collect anyway. The \$30 million would then be forgiven in exchange for Brazil's pledge to spend the original face amount, \$100 million, in local currency on conservation projects.

The plan comes not a moment too soon. Last year, more than six million acres of rain forest disappeared. At risk is not only a priceless biological nursery. The fires also account for an estimated 7 percent of the world's annual production of carbon dioxide, the main cause of the feared greenhouse warming of the atmosphere.

Mr. Collor is the first Brazilian president to conclude that the battle to save the Amazon is not a challenge to Brazil's sovereignty but a joint struggle to enrich the planet. For that, he deserves the applause of nations everywhere—and their help.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

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## OPINION

# Europe Need Not Wallow in Old Patterns

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — While one part of Europe is making new history, another is hurling itself into tragic old patterns. With Yugoslavs fighting one another, there has been a strange and sudden reversal in some quarters, an almost eager resignation to the idea that the past always wins.

But history is not inevitable. It is made by human decisions. When people are determined to live for the past, that too is a decision. It was expressed in graffiti I saw a few years ago in Northern Ireland, which said: "To hell with the future and may live the past. May God in his mercy live the past on Belfast."

In Luxembourg last weekend, leaders of the European Community were moving on with decisions that have already helped to change the world. They have not yet settled outstanding issues of the Treaty on the Union which they are writing.

But that was to be expected. The insufficiently noticed news was that they showed a palpable will to forge ahead, to transcend definitively and irreversibly the bloody burden of history in their part of Europe. They are going to make their union.

It was no mere accident that the government chiefs focused on Yugoslavia and easily agreed to try to

block the spreading war. They share a profound sense of anachronism in seeing film of artillery flashes and dive-bombing airplanes in action again, in Europe. A German correspondent asked Chancellor Helmut Kohl if he was not ashamed that people are fighting in Europe today.

Everybody knew what he meant. There have been many wars since 1945. There were tanks in Budapest in 1956 and in Prague in 1968. But that was not part of the new Europe, the Europe that resolved to end its internal war long before the end of the Cold War.

Certainly, passions dividing Yugoslavs present a dilemma. It showed in the difference of emphasis between Germany and France. Chancellor Kohl said that his own country's successful demand for reunification made it impossible not to sympathize with the will for self-determination. President François Mitterrand of France said that the principle of territorial integrity must also be respected.

They were equally appalled by the war, equally prepared to accept European responsibility to halt the fighting despite the shibboleth of

noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. That principle is crumbling before the higher claims of peace and human rights in the Europe they are building.

It held long enough to limit attempts at heading off the looming conflict to pious appeals and stern warnings that breakaway states of Slovenia and Croatia would not be welcomed by their neighbors. The nationalists in Ljubljana and Zagreb simply refused to believe that, though the outside chorus was unanimous. Almost uniformly in European history no outside power was trying to exploit Yugoslav rivalries, but the intensity of local feelings blinded the people involved. That is not a reason to support their illusions now.

Certainly, neither the Serbian-dominated, centralized Yugoslavia of between world wars nor the Communist-dominated federal Yugoslavia of post-World War II can be revived. There have to be changes. The offensive launched by the federal army in the absence of a commander-in-chief makes them all the more difficult.

But it does not justify acceptance that the map of Europe can be

changed by unilateral proclamation or by violence. To say Yugoslavia was a problematic marriage to begin with so just accept divorce is to ignore the tremendous human strains that fragmentation will impose and the danger of the forceful precedent for all of Europe, especially the East.

The mechanism for stopping wars in Europe is new, neither tested nor clearly planned. But the need for using it is clearer than ever, and in the aftermath of their Gulf war driving EC states understand better than ever that security means more than protecting their own territory.

The choice is not whether to condemn Yugoslavia until arms finish their dialogue. It is whether to renounce the future and sink back into a past organized by national hatreds or to insist, by sanctions and coordinated, direct intervention if necessary, that this is no longer a tolerable way to solve Europe's problems.

There will always be problems. There are new ways to solve them. This is the main point of postwar Western Europe. It must be the point of all Europe, if, as President Bush has said, it is to be "whole and free." America's future is also at stake.

© Flora Lewis

## On the Potomac: Of Politics, Sex And Privilege

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Saddam Hussein, NATO and Mikhail Gorbachev get the day off, too. If they don't spend it at the beach or a backyard barbecue, it's not my fault. (I would do them all a world of good.)

This Fourth of July, my first on American soil in five years, is a moment to reflect on American politicians and moments. The two political stories that have recently dominated the headlines in Washington cry out for some cross-cultural inquiry.

They have helped this returning native son to understand at last the difference between Democrats and Republicans, a question Europeans never tire of asking Americans.

Exhibit A is the dispute between Virginia's Democratic senator, Charles Robb, and Virginia's Democratic governor, Douglas Wilder.

I have had difficulty in following this saga, ever since Mr. Robb acknowledged that he had spent an evening with a former state beauty queen in his hotel room but had received "only" a massage from her. Not only could I not figure out what I would think if I did believe him.

This is a quintessential modern American story. It involves presidential ambitions, the bugging of car telephones, and the joint pursuit, in prime time, of a Democratic politician by a former beauty queen and by television cameras.

European friends fascinated by Americans' fascination with politicians and passion ask the wrong question, wondering why the media is so intrusive. We should all be wondering why Democrats seem to have all the fun in America. Passion is a bipartisan affair in most countries.

American friends who are Democrats ask a different question. They wonder when (if) it will all end. One proposes that the Democrats in 1992 nominate Teddy Kennedy for president. Mr. Robb for vice president, Gary Hart for secretary of defense, Barney Frank for any other major post he wants and so on, "so we can get this self-destruct



tion over with and start again from zero." Among party regulars, he is known as an optimist.

This summer's Exhibit B is an example of the kind of trouble Republicans get into — the Air Summu story. Privilege, not sex, lies at the center of the Republican libid.

Mr. Summu and/or his journalistic spokesman have sought to convert this running embarrassment into something much grander than a White House chief of staff sponging off taxpayers and corporations. They tell the Summu scandal as a struggle between liberals and conservatives, between Jews and Arab Americans, between the forces of light and dark.

Hogwash. The Summu scandal is as simple and sordid as it appears. This story has legs — that is, it keeps on running — because it gives readers and viewers frissons during a muggy Potomac summer, just as the Robb-Wilder saga does.

Air travel, for all its problems and disappointments, is still a luxury rather than a chore for many Americans, especially those who grew up going Greyhound bus. Americans rightly recognize corporate and air force executive jets as the height of ostentatious luxury — Republican equivalents of former heavyweights, boats named "Monkey Business" and cellular telephone surveillance.

Mr. Summu has done nothing illegal, President George Bush said Monday in explaining his confidence in his chief of staff. So much for the higher standards this administration was to offer.

Mr. Summu flirts not with the illegal but with the illicit, making him a more fascinating figure for barbs than a mere crook would be. He, Mr. Robb and Mr. Wilder provide midsummer relief from chemical warfare and Kremlin turmoil. They have all shown rotten judgment, but they will all show up for work tomorrow.

Summer offers a nation insight into what tatters its citizens. Prime Minister Edith Cresson's four-year-old remarks on British social leanings triggered this year's annual Across the Channel Na-nah-yah exchange, with British newspapers muttering about nasty frogs and Paris dailies jeering the limp-wristed Roostbeefs.

Sex in politics is simply not a subject for scandal in France. Sex is everywhere, taken for granted, ignored the way John Summu thinks non-Jewish, non-liberal reporters would ignore his petty graft, the way Chuck Robb wishes television news would ignore a simple message. It is not their behavior that is wrong; it is their location. In France, they would have no worries this Fourth of July.

The Washington Post

## To Re-energize Democracy, Re-engage the Elites

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — He was not surprised when I asked him whether he should be thinking about running for president. "It would be fun," Bill Moyers said in his intense, soft-spoken way. But for the next two years, no, he has obligations.

"But why do you think I should be thinking about this?" he continued. Well, I offered him three reasons: First, the Democrats are not swimming in irresistible candidates. Second, the overriding issue for the country is to shift from party to domestic priorities, and you make that case eloquently. Third, because you want to attempt a noble experiment: engaging "the American people in the conversation of democracy."

Of course, this former aide to President Lyndon Johnson is highly unlikely to run for president, at least not in 1992. For now, he and I were more interested in talking about people's disgust with American politics and his idea of energizing grass-roots democracy. Mr. Moyers thinks Americans can be reinvolved in their democ-

cracy, and thinks he can do it. I would like to see him or anyone reach the public with solid information and sound arguments rather than the usual nonsense — but I have my doubts.

To me, an inert and uninvolved public is an unsolvable problem of democracy. To me, the fate of American democracy rests ultimately on the will and good sense of the people. But it rests daily and practically on the active and responsible involvement in politics of community leaders, people with the backgrounds and time to hold elected officials accountable. That involvement is what has diminished in American democracy. And it is that problem that can and must be solved.

Mr. Moyers and others, I suspect, are looking at the wrong problem and in the wrong places for answers. Like a recent report from the Kettering Foundation, they assume that Americans, in unprecedented degrees, feel angry at politicians, alienated from politics and powerless to alter the situation.

But Mr. Moyers, the Kettering Foundation, the respected columnist David Broder, and The Washington Post political reporter E. J. Dionne (in his book "Why Americans Hate Politics") do not offer any evidence that these public attitudes are much different from historical norms.

To be sure, there have been periods of public buoyancy (briefly with Franklin Roosevelt and Ronald Reagan, for example). But voter participation has been pretty constant for the last 50 years, and surveys have always shown citizen knowledge of politics and issues to be dismal.

Thus, it is hard to believe the Kettering Foundation's cure — that the people want "a media that challenge them in politics." Think, it is difficult to buy Mr. Broder's answer that the way to reconnect people with politics is by reintroducing political parties — since parties were strong years ago without much effect on citizen participation or

knowledge. Thus, it is a stretch to see why Mr. Dionne thinks the solution lies in cooling extremist rhetoric.

A more powerful diagnosis emerges from Alan Ehrenhalt's book, "The United States of Ambition." This Washington-based analyst argues that what is different about American politics is not so much the voter as the politician. Voters have basically the same as before. But for the last 20 years or so, politics has been taken over by full-time politicians, people of diverse backgrounds and beliefs whose overriding aim is to get elected and re-elected.

Mr. Ehrenhalt rightly rejoices in the women and minorities who have come into politics this way. But he also rightly laments the defeat of established community leaders who often ran the show up to that point.

There was much bad about the old elite system, but much good as well — nonpartisanship, a sense of community responsibility and skills to solve problems. Far too many of these elites have given up on democracy and public service, and it is they who must be challenged to return to politics. Mr. Moyers agreed, but held to his view that the people still had to be brought in to keep the system vibrant. "In two years," he said, he will try to prove his point.

The New York Times

## The Court and Bush's Racial Calculus

By Terry Eastland

WASHINGTON — As President George Bush has demonstrated in choosing Judge Clarence Thomas to replace Justice Thurgood Marshall, a Supreme Court nomination inevitably involves politics.

The urgency for a president is to discern the politics of each nominating opportunity and to make the most of it — from his perspective. Mr. Bush has done that. Despite his disavowal, the often turbulent politics of race obviously affected this nomination.

Surely must have entered Mr. Bush's mind that had he not chosen a black, he would have had to spend time countering liberals' charges of insensitivity, as he did last winter in tending to a flap over minority scholarships at the Education Department.

Surely, the nomination might help him at a time when he is at odds with Senate Republican moderates over a compromise civil-rights bill.

In choosing a man who would be the second black to sit on the Supreme Court, however, the president also had to factor in his often stated opposition to racial preferences.

In Judge Thomas, Mr. Bush appears to have found the perfect nominee, for the evidence strongly suggests that the president did not "race-norm" this candidate.

As Bush surely understood, the nomination puts liberal Democrats in a bind. Attacking Judge Thomas for his opposition to racial quotas and preferences is not a promising strategy at a time when those devices are highly unpopular. Further, it will be politically difficult for liberals to oppose the grandson of a Georgia sharecropper who has achieved so much.

While the last thing they want is a judicial conservative who is black, the liberals risk much if they argue publicly that a black member of the court must be Justice Mar-

shall's ideological twin. Judge Thomas's opponents will therefore search for other lines of attack. But here too Mr. Bush may have limited their opportunities.

Like David Souter last year, Judge Thomas is an unknown in many important respects. He has not publicly engaged issues involving the right of privacy, church and state and any of the other contentious matters in American politics, except for affirmative action and racial quotas. The few opinions he has written as a federal appellate judge do not promise to kindle controversy.

In sum, there is not much for critics to go after, even if the Souter confirmation is any guide. Democratic senators probably will not be inclined to demand adherence to the litmus tests of feminists and other liberal groups. There is, after all, an election in 1992.

Mr. Bush cannot be faulted for shrewdly assessing the politics of the situation and responding with a nominee who is "the best person for this position," as he said in announcing the Thomas nomination.

Still, the choice, meticulous in many respects, unfortunately confirms the truth of what Robert Bork has written: Presidents who want to avoid confirmation battles like his will nominate men and women who have not written much, and certainly not much that is controversial.

The political fact is that legal scholars need not apply for a seat on the Supreme Court. (The only current justice who came to the court with a background of distinguished scholarship is Antonin Scalia.)

While nominating a justice will always involve politics, the day cannot arrive too soon when individuals of scholarly legal achievement again make the short list of those considered, and chosen, for the Supreme Court.

The writer is a fellow at the Ethics and Public Policy Center. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

## In Nigeria, The Talks Get Serious

By Gerald Bourke

Lagos — African summit meetings tend to be dismissed as extravagant charades in which corrupt dictators make lofty but hollow pronouncements while sidestepping the real issues. Leaders of the 16-country Economic Community of West African States are expected to break the mold at their annual meeting, which opens Thursday in Abuja, Nigeria's new federal capital.

Traditionally, Ecomog meetings focus on economic problems, particularly on lowering the barriers that have made for painfully slow progress toward a common market. This time, the taboo against raising delicate political questions will be lifted.

In the past 12 months, most countries in the bloc have been rocked by unprecedented agitation for change. Two heads of state have been removed by force — Sani Abacha in Liberia and Moussa Traore in Mali — while the presidents of Benin and Cape Verde became the first in West Africa to be voted out of office. That more presidents are threatened by such fates should guarantee that substance, for once, takes precedence over ceremony.

"All member states of our community should not only recognize the important role of democracy, but should also embrace it in all its plenitude," Abacha Bouda, Ecomog's executive secretary, said recently.

"They should equally recognize that the hurricane of change blowing across the subregion in favor of political pluralism is now irreversible," he continued. "For anyone to stand up against it is to invite peril and oblivion."

Even the most entrenched autocrats are giving way. Ivory Coast's Félix Houphouët-Boigny, in power since 1960, and long the untouchable symbol of West African stability, has legalized opposition parties. One-singlet Eyadema, having at first brutally repressed demonstrators calling for an end to Togo's one-party system, is moving in the same direction.

Inspired by change in Eastern Europe, West Africans no longer accept their leaders' traditional justification for political pluralism would fan ethnic rivalries and lead to chaos.

More sinister threats to national and regional stability have emerged. The most delicate issue likely to be addressed at Abuja is how to stabilize a durable peace in Liberia, paralyzed by the bloody civil war that erupted 18 months ago.

The country is now partitioned. Rebels control more than 90 percent of Liberia's territory while an Ecomog-sponsored interim government, propped up by soldiers from six West African countries, tries to assert authority from Monrovia.

The countries contributing troops to the peacekeeping force — Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Gambia, Sierra Leone and Mali — themselves are divided over how to end the stalemate. Most favor a negotiated settlement, but Nigeria, the region's economic and political giant, has lobbied for a military solution.

Ivory Coast, which resents Nigeria's regional hegemony, actively supports the National Patriotic Front of Liberia's rebel movement. So does Burkina Faso, its neighbor. Efforts to persuade them to halt their moral and material support for the rebel movement have failed.

The conflict, which has cost thousands of civilian lives and created huge refugee populations in countries bordering Liberia, spilled over into Sierra Leone at the end of March when the rebel movement and Sierra Leonean soldiers seized several towns and villages in the south and east of the country. But Nigeria sent soldiers, who succeeded in halting the rebels' advance.

The incursion confirmed the fears of some regional leaders that the situation in Liberia could spread.

There is also growing concern over what many see as Ecomog's aggressively expansionist ambitions. Some French diplomats suspect that Nigeria would like to establish Liberia and Sierra Leone as protectorates.

Nigerian officials deny that they have any such designs. Western governments are watching developments closely, hoping that neither politicians spawned by the liberalization process nor rebel warlords maneuvering to subvert it will produce another Liberia — a country that until recently prided itself on being the oldest democracy in Africa.

The writer is a journalist who has written widely on West African affairs. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1891: He Got His Dog

PARIS — Noteworthy devotion to duty was shown by a policeman at Amiens on Thursday [July 2]. A young and pretty girl threw herself into the Somme. She was accompanied by a little dog which jumped in after her and dragged her near a barge on to which a man pulled her out of the river safe and sound. The incident was noticed by a policeman, who, seeing the dog without a collar, at once prosecuted its owner for neglect of the regulations.

### 1916: A Glorious Fourth

PARIS — The customary Fourth of July celebrations will take place in Paris today with the exception of the reception at the American Embassy, which has been abandoned again this year on account of the war. The heroic death of Sergeant Victor Emmanuel Chaplain, who recently lost his life in an air fight near Verdun, will be coupled with this year's

ceremonies. At the Picpus Cemetery, the Stars and Stripes and a wreath will be



## In Nigeria, The Talks Get Serious

By Gerald Bourke

LAGOS — African summit news tends to be dominated by the dramatic headlines in which the negotiators make lofty but hollow promises while sidestepping the real issues. Leaders of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States are expected to break the stalemate at their annual meeting, which opens Thursday in Abuja, Nigeria.

Traditionally, ECOWAS meetings focus on economic problems, particularly on lowering the barriers that restrict trade between member states. But this time, the talks are expected to address political questions that have been unresolved for years.

In the past 12 months, most countries in the bloc have been rocked by unprecedented agitation for change. Two heads of state have been removed by force — Samuel Doe in Liberia and Moussa Traoré in Mali — while the presidents of Benin and Cape Verde became the first in West Africa to be voted out of office.

More presidents are threatened by such fates should they fail to meet the demands for change. The stakes are high, for once talks break down, the region could descend into chaos.

"All member states of our community should not only recognize the important role of democracy, but should also embrace it in all its forms," Abasi Bunde, ECOWAS executive secretary, said recently.

They should equally recognize that the hurricane of change blowing across the subregion in favor of political pluralism is now irreversible. "For anyone to stand up against it is to invite peril and oblivion."

Even the most entrenched autocrats are giving way. In Ivory Coast, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, in power since 1960, and long the moderate symbol of West African stability, has legalized opposition parties. Gbagbo Eyadéma, having at first tentatively resisted democratic reform, is moving in the same direction.

Inspired by change in Eastern Europe, West Africans no longer accept their leaders' traditional position of maintaining single-party rule. That political pluralism would be a threat to their power is a new reality.

More sinister threats to peace and regional stability have emerged. The most serious is the civil war in Liberia, which has killed more than 100,000 people and displaced 1.5 million.

The country is now plagued by rebels who control more than 60 percent of the territory. ECOWAS-sponsored peacekeeping forces, which arrived in June, are struggling to assert authority from Monrovia.

The countries concerned are Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, and Senegal. The conflict, which has cost the lives of thousands and displaced hundreds of thousands, has spilled over into Sierra Leone at the end of May, when the rebel movement and Sierra Leonean dissidents seized power.

Towns and villages in the south and east of the country, but Nigeria soldiers, who succeeded in halting the rebels' advance.

The incursion confirmed the fear of some regional leaders that the situation in Liberia could spread.

There is also growing concern about what many see as Sierra Leone's expansionist ambitions. Some French diplomats suspect that Sierra Leone would like to establish a "Sierra Leonean empire" in the region.

Nigerian officials deny that they have any such designs. Western governments are watching developments closely, hoping to see a peaceful resolution. The liberalization process is not yet complete, and the region remains a tinderbox.

The writer is a journalist who has written widely on West African affairs. He contributes this column to the International Herald Tribune.

75 AND 50 YEARS AGO ceremonies. At the Pictus Center, the Stars and Stripes and a flag will be laid on Lafayette's casket. Practically the whole American community is expected to attend.

1941: An Extended Day WASHINGTON — From one of the York edition: Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, called upon Congress to enact legislation allowing America's armed forces to be used overseas and in other parts of the world. "It is our national duty," he declared, "to protect ourselves against the possibility of sudden attack and to maintain the security of our nation."

ments opposing the use of draft laws outside the Western Hemisphere. Robert A. Taft said, "I don't believe it ever will — our Army will stay in the Western Hemisphere."

## Where There's a Precedent, There's Also an Argument

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Last week history had a nice symmetry. The day Thurgood Marshall announced his resignation from the Supreme Court, the court announced two decisions, each reversing recent precedents, that framed the coming debate on confirmation of Clarence Thomas.

The court ruled, 5-4, that a Michigan law imposing mandatory life sentences without parole for possession of 1.5 pounds (680 grams) or more of cocaine does not violate the Constitution's prohibition of "cruel and unusual" punishments. That amount of cocaine (sufficient for upward of 60,000 doses; a street value of \$100,000) is not trivial.

But the sentence, measured against federal sentencing guidelines (10 years

expressing a newfound and no doubt evanescent reverence for *stare decisis* — the doctrine that precedents should be followed. That is a sound general rule; it is not a categorical imperative.

It could only be an ironical rule if we assumed that the court never makes mistakes or that mistakes should never be corrected. Were all precedents sacred, regardless of the reasoning by which they were reached, there would not have been many of the court rulings most revered by liberals, including *Brown v. Board of Education*, the school desegregation decision that overturned the 58-year-old separate-but-equal ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

Every year the court overturns some precedents. It does because most justices agree with Felix Frankfurter that "the ultimate touchstone of constitutionality is the Constitution itself and not what we have said about it."

In the Michigan and Tennessee cases the court's conservative majority read the Constitution in a way ("strictly") that caused the court to defer to the discretion of democratic institutions — the Michigan and Tennessee legislatures. Many liberals lament the moderately conservative balance today being struck regarding a perennial conundrum of America's constitutional democracy, that of reconciling constitutional supremacy and hence judicial review, with majority rule.

Today's liberal lament is puzzling. The more liberal party, the Democratic, controls both houses of Congress and most state legislative chambers. Furthermore, a heavy preponderance of what the court does is statutory, not constitutional, interpretation.

Senator Patrick Leahy, a Democrat from Vermont who is a member of the Judiciary Committee that will consider confirmation of Clarence Thomas, has a peculiar, and peculiarly liberal, notion of the court's function. On television last Sunday, after he repeatedly stressed the importance of the court in protecting individual rights, he was asked if community rights, as expressed through state and federal laws, are also due some deference and protection. Senator Leahy replied: "You elect people to make those community rights. The Supreme Court protects individual rights."

Actually, our constitutional dilemma is not so simple. It involves the court on all sides of unending tensions between many competing values and powers.

The coming debate about Clarence Thomas's confirmation will discomfort some conservatives, too. Some conservatives are flying, intellectually, on automatic pilot, kicking the country's anti-government reflex. They must face the fact that the "strict construction" they praise has the consequence of broadening the reach of government power.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Starving the Private Sector

The Bush administration is to be congratulated for its efforts to get the World Bank to set aside 50 percent of its funds to finance the private sector, even though the editorial "Spare the World Bank" (June 11) says the contrary. As it is, only 6 percent of the bank's loans and credits go to the private sector. And that is too little.

The World Bank has been active for more than 40 years in trying to catalyze economic development in the Third World. For all that, what an average Third World person earns annually today is not significantly more than what an average person in the industrialized world earns in two weeks (down from three weeks in 1970). And more than a billion people are living on less than a dollar a day and cannot read or write.

The bank's resources are limited. And, as the manufacturing powerhouses in East Asia have demonstrated, a major economic turnaround in developing countries will depend mainly upon what they themselves do to bolster the private sector.

But the bank can give financial support to them in privatizing state enterprises. Further, if the bank is to help developing countries escape indebtedness, which is estimated at \$1.3 trillion, it should accord high priority to financing foreign-exchange generating projects that help build up their debt-servicing capacity. Such projects occur mainly in the manufacturing, commodities and services sectors. They thrive generally under private ownership and stagnate under public sector management.

Consequently, there is a strong case for a substantial increase in the bank's private sector financing. At the same time, the bank should set aside sufficient funds to provide the necessary technical assistance to Third World nations to make the economic changes oriented to a free market, to reorient public expenditures that do not compete with the private sector and to turn failing enterprises to profit-making economic assets.

M. VASUDEVAN, Cannes.

### An Atlantic Viewpoint

If you can stand one more opinion on "An American's Complaint About the Great Snooty Britons" (Meanwhile, May 14, by Katherine Stephen), we live in Connecticut, have a British background, and might be considered as having an "Atlantic" point of view.

The British are snooty about what Americans have become — loud, lazy, overbearing and overweight. Japanese and Germans, French and Monegasques all give much the same answer as to why they dislike Americans.

The U.S. image is not helped by the earnest preachiness of so many Americans when abroad, the schoolyard bully telling the other kids how to play their games, often without understanding the foreign rules. This individual pomposity is matched by oceans of sanctimonious humbug from Washington.

The reality is that America is fast approaching Third World status, its cities dangerous and garbage-strewn slums where no politician has the guts to restore order, its roads and infrastructure sacrificed for high-tech weaponry.

I have much more faith in approaching a ramrod-straight, polite British bobby than a gum-chewing, slovenly but heavily armed New York City cop. Clean up your image, and we promise we won't be so snooty.

ALAN F. P. MOYLER, Lahore, Pakistan.

### Will be by the Voters

In response to "Bomb Kills Rajiv Gandhi on Election Rally, Closing a Chapter on Indian Political Dynasty" (May 22): Neither Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter, Indira Gandhi, nor his grandson, Rajiv Gandhi, "inherited" Indian democracy. Both were elected democratically. Branding either of them a "dynast" casts aspersions on India's democratic traditions and on the illustrious reputation of the Nehru and Gandhi families, known for their selfless service to this beleaguered nation, whatever their shortcomings.

KAILASH JAJODIA, Baroda, India.

Regarding "Poignant Pinatubo" (Letters, June 27) by James Morris: If there were a connection between volcanic eruptions and prostitution, as the letter writer suggests, then the whole world would blow up today.

JOHN W. GRAF, Montreux, Switzerland.

Sin and Catastrophe

In a community called Pushkina near Moscow, one family of pensioners had cut down the trees and converted their entire small plot into a garden that looked like a plant nursery.

The homeowners greenhouses were constructed with a wire frame covered with patched heavy plastic. Under-

## The Dachas: Growing Proof That a Work Ethic Survives

By Eleanor Randolph

MOSCOW — The Western image of a Russian on the job is the worker yawning over the mass production line, turning the screws haphazardly on every other widget.

But this idea of the lazy Russian disappears instantly these days outside the big Soviet cities. Beyond the apartment towers and aging factories and the trucks with smoking exhaust pipes is the land of the dachas. Here are the quiet, green places where a nation of strong people really use muscle.

The dachas — country homes that can be anything from palaces to huts — have been drawing people from the cities for

years. The tomatoes, the first asparagus, several varieties of squash and delicate new melon shoots.

Others are even more ingenious about their greenhouses. In Moscow, some drivers grow seedlings in their cars — neat rows of tomatoes thrive on the ledges behind the back seats. When the mobile garden begins to obstruct the view, it is time for outdoor planting.

This summer our family has access to a dacha that the Russian owners were willing to share with Westerners, mostly with the understanding that we will fix it up. This will not be easy, but this house has advantages for people like us who have been living in a small, ninth-floor apartment overlooking one of Moscow's main thoroughfares. These advantages include a garden, trees and invisible air.

On our first outing, we brought seed packages from Finland that featured beautiful pictures of vegetables we undoubtedly will never see, complete with instructions in Finnish, which we cannot understand. Russian seed packets are much more reasonable. The seeds are wrapped in cones of newspaper. They are for planting, the Russian seeds, not for dreaming.

Our family attacked the garden plot with a fervor that was quickly exhausting. My husband dug the beds; I helped two five-year-olds — my daughter and a Russian friend — plant the seeds. Our spinach and radishes should not be sown in rows, they insisted, but in clusters or even in handfuls. A week later we could not remember where we planted the potatoes.

Elsewhere such frivolity is not allowed. The summer garden is the winter's sustenance. With the increasing talk about future food shortages or even famine, these are not recreational, these plots. They are the winter's life insurance for many families.

But for the outsider, these dachas and their gardens make something clear about this country that a few Western writers have misinterpreted: In 70 years of communism, the work ethic has not been beaten out of these people. Like a lot of things in this country, it has simply been put on hold.

Families work hard in their dacha, one Russian explains simply, because for all practical purposes they own it. The fruits of these small gardens fall not to the state but to the person who pulls the weeds. Clearly, it makes all the difference.

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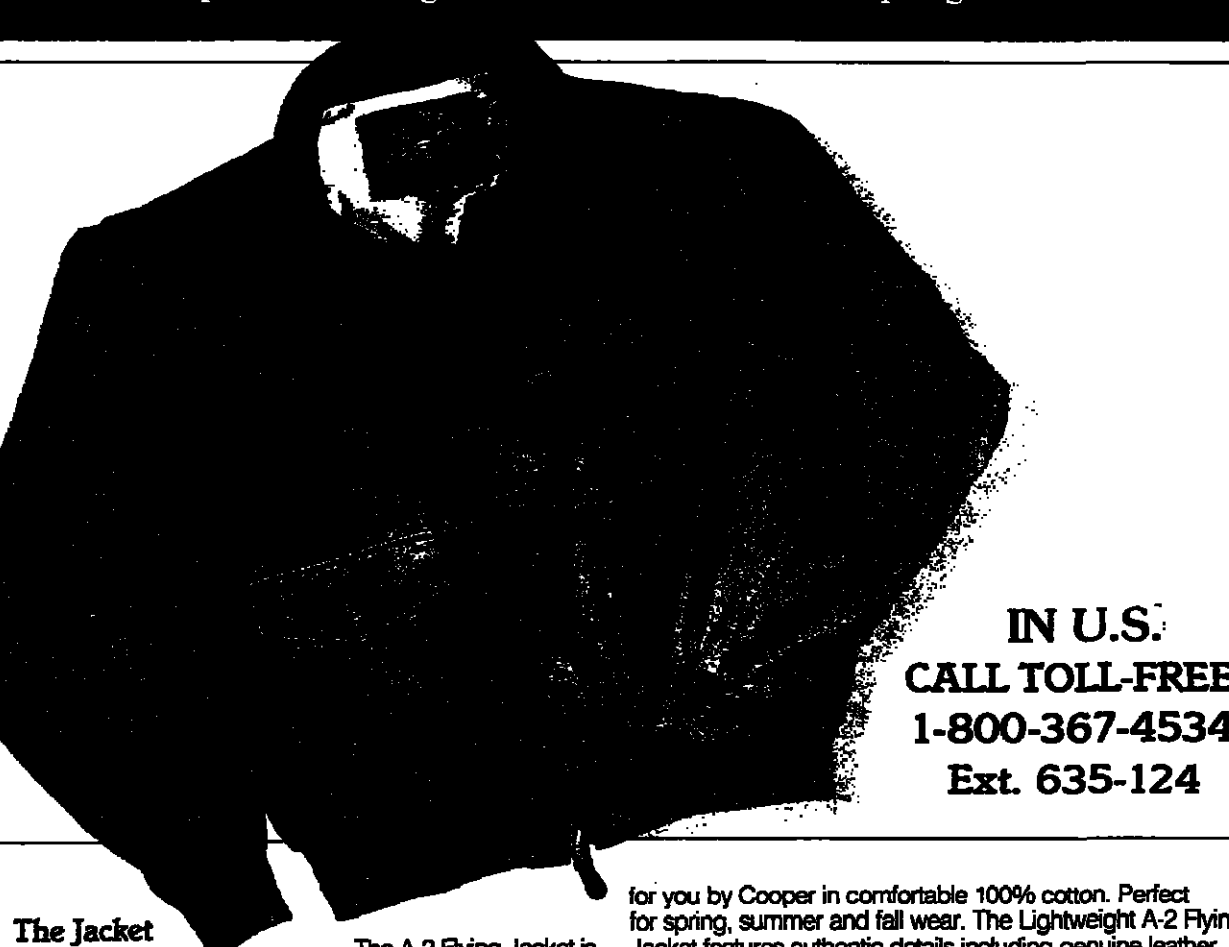
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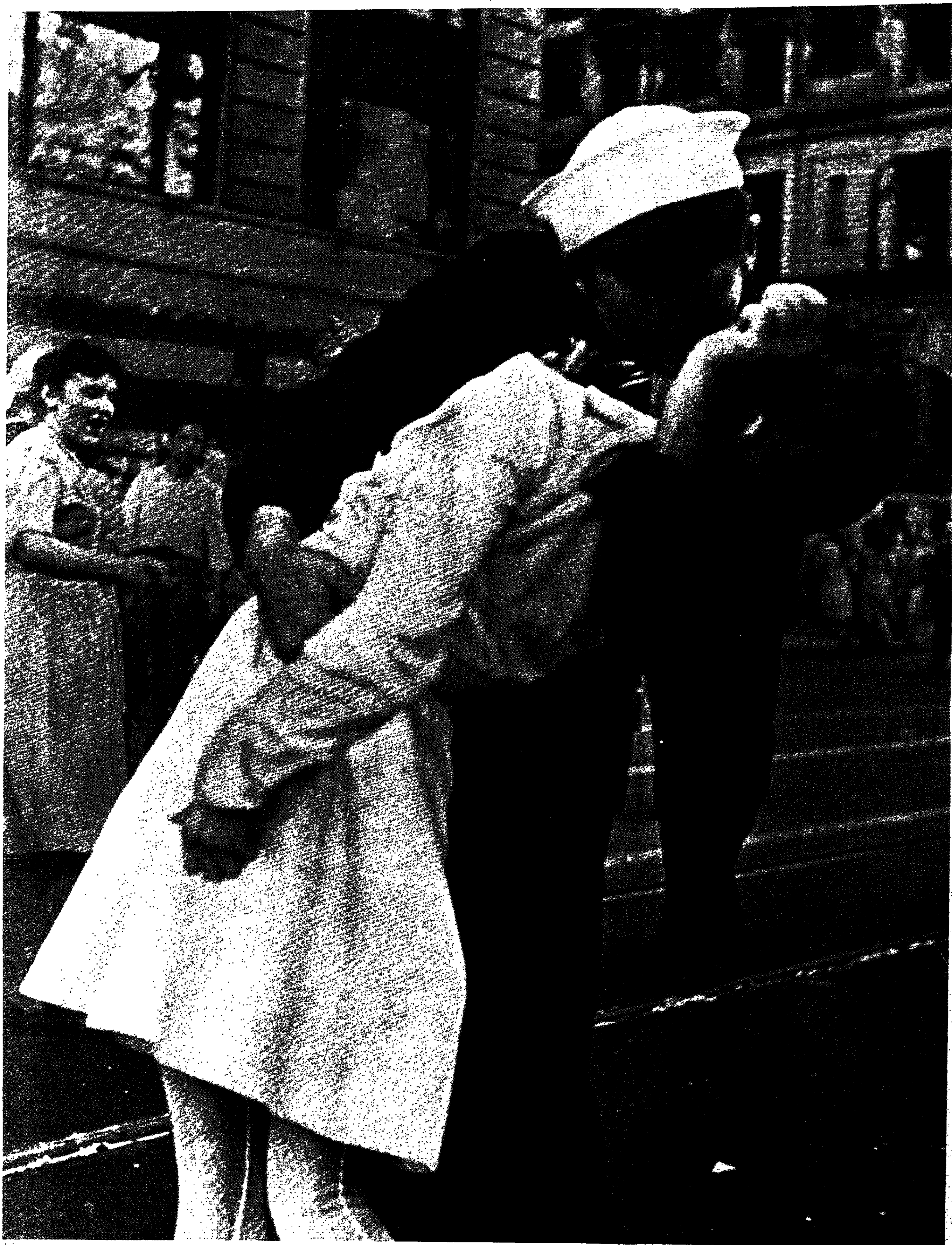
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### IN BRIEF

#### Headaches W

WASHINGTON—A new study by a team of researchers at the University of California, San Diego, suggests that the use of aspirin to relieve headaches may be linked to an increased risk of heart disease. The study, published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, found that people who took aspirin regularly to relieve headaches had a 50 percent higher risk of heart disease than those who did not. The researchers also found that the risk was higher for people who took aspirin for more than 10 years.

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#### How Free Labeling C

By Carol S. ...

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## HEALTH / SCIENCE

## IN BRIEF

## Headaches No Joke, Doctors Insist

WASHINGTON (AP) — Doctors at an international conference on headaches say head pain doesn't get the respect it deserves. The headache is a serious health problem, they say, and represents more than a weak excuse to skip work or whatever.

"Headache is emerging to join the ranks of what society now accepts as legitimate illnesses," Dr. Joel Saper, president of the American Association for the Study of Headache, said. He spoke to more than 1,000 experts from 43 nations gathered in Washington for the International Headache Congress. Dr. Ninan Mathew, chairman of the organizing committee, said conference participants hope to spread the word that "severe head pain is not a reflection of a poor character or a desire to miss work."

Results of one survey showed that migraine headaches affect 14.6 percent of women and 4.8 percent of men in the United States, with an average of 12 to 15 attacks a year.

## Reefs Yield Clues to Sea Level Changes

NEW YORK (NYT) — Studying a coral reef among the islands of Indonesia, scientists have found further evidence that the sea level was five or six feet higher in the period before the last Ice Age than it is now. European and Indonesian scientists examined the reef, which is just off the coast of Sumba Island. The reef formed in a series of terraces, resembling a staircase, with each step representing the growth of the reef between ice ages. By measuring the decay of uranium in samples taken from the reef, the scientists approximated its geological history.

Dr. Ulrich Radtke, a professor of geography at Heinrich-Heine University in Düsseldorf, said that by understanding how changes in climate affected the sea level over the last million years, scientists can better understand how global warming might affect the climate today. The findings were published in the current issue of the journal *Nature*.

## Smoking Also Promotes Face Wrinkles

NEW YORK (NYT) — People who smoke are more susceptible to facial wrinkles than nonsmokers, according to a study by Dr. Donald P. Kadane, a dermatologist, and colleagues at the University of Utah Health Sciences Center. It involved 109 smokers and 23 people who had never smoked, all between the ages of 35 and 59.

The scientists used photographs to assess facial wrinkling and grouped the participants according to how heavily they smoked. After taking sun exposure, age and sex into account, the scientists found that premature wrinkling increased with cigarette use. Heavy smokers were nearly five times as likely to show excessive skin wrinkling as nonsmokers. The findings were reported in a recent issue of *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

Previous research had suggested an association between smoking and wrinkles, but the scientists said this was the first study to show that smoking is an independent risk factor for the development of facial wrinkles. Smokers with heavy sun exposure had the most wrinkles.

## California Firm Reports Taxol Progress

WASHINGTON (WP) — A small plant-biotech company better known for making food flavorings than pharmaceuticals has grown taxol, the promising but scarce experimental cancer drug, in the laboratory. Researchers at the National Cancer Institute have called taxol the most promising new cancer drug to come along in 15 years. Studies suggest it is useful against cancers of the ovary and breast, and perhaps the lung and colon. But so far, the only source of taxol has been the Pacific yew tree in the heavily logged old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest.

ESCAgenetics Corp., of San Carlos, California, which specializes in growing plant cells in tissue cultures, appears to have advanced the effort to produce taxol. "We are getting significant production with taxol," said Raymond J. Moshy, the company's president. "In the [yew] plant, there is 1 to 200 parts per million in the bark. We are running easily 7 to 10 times that amount in production." The company, which began working on taxol nine months ago, says it produces the drug by growing cells from the yew tree in a laboratory culture. By manipulating the growing conditions, the cells can be induced to produce taxol. By the end of 1992, Mr. Moshy predicted, ESCAgenetics would be making enough taxol to treat patients.

How Free Is Fat-Free?  
Labeling Called Too Free

By Carole Sugarman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the label says a food product is "90 percent fat-free," it means: a) 90 percent of the fat has been removed; b) the product is only 10 percent fat, so it fits easily into recommendations to consume less than 30 percent of calories from fat; or c) that food manufacturers have latched onto a marketing gimmick that's 100 percent confusing.

The correct answer, c, may be the only one that contains a percentage that's understandable to people who aren't math whizzes. At the mention of percentages, most people's eyes look as glazed as a honey-baked ham (82 percent fat-free).

That's why dietitians and health authorities in the United States believe that percentage fat-free claims have the potential to mislead, and why the Food and Drug Administration wants these kinds of claims removed from food packages.

In his latest labeling salvo, in June, FDA Commissioner David Kessler said that "the food industry should face the fact that most percentage fat-free claims, as they are currently presented, are nothing more than a marketing gimmick."

Such claims can mislead consumers into believing the products are always low in fat, or that they are

inherently healthful, according to Mr. Kessler.

The reason the FDA, Dr. Wellman and other nutrition experts believe the claims are confusing is this: When a package of frozen yogurt boasts that it is "96 percent fat-free," for example, it means that it is 4 percent fat by weight.

This has nothing to do with health recommendations to consume 30 percent or less of daily calories from fat, nor does it mean that 96 percent of the fat has been removed.

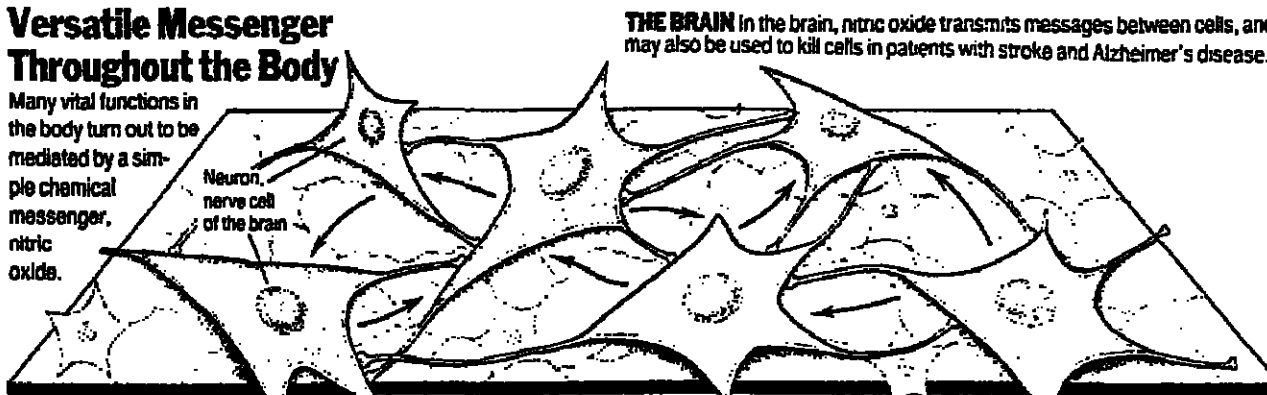
The key word is "weight," because measuring fat by weight has little relevance. Most foods contain a lot of water, which is heavy in relation to fat. Thus, a high percentage of the weight of many foods is water, and a relatively low percentage of weight comes from fat. But it doesn't tell you the most crucial information: how much fat you actually end up eating.

For example, 2 teaspoons of butter are 80 percent fat by weight. If you drop the butter into an 8-ounce glass of water, the concoction would drop to 3.5 percent fat by weight, about the same amount of fat as there is in an 8-ounce glass of whole milk.

The percentage is lower, but your body doesn't differentiate between eating plain butter versus eating a butter-water cocktail. You have still eaten 2 teaspoons of butter, which contain about 8 grams of fat.

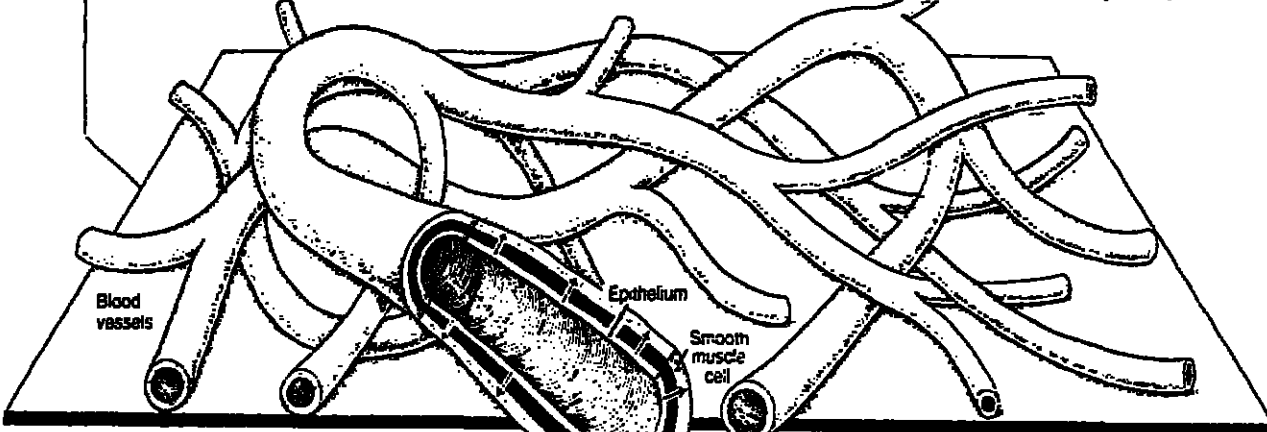
Versatile Messenger  
Throughout the Body

Many vital functions in the body turn out to be mediated by a simple chemical messenger, nitric oxide.

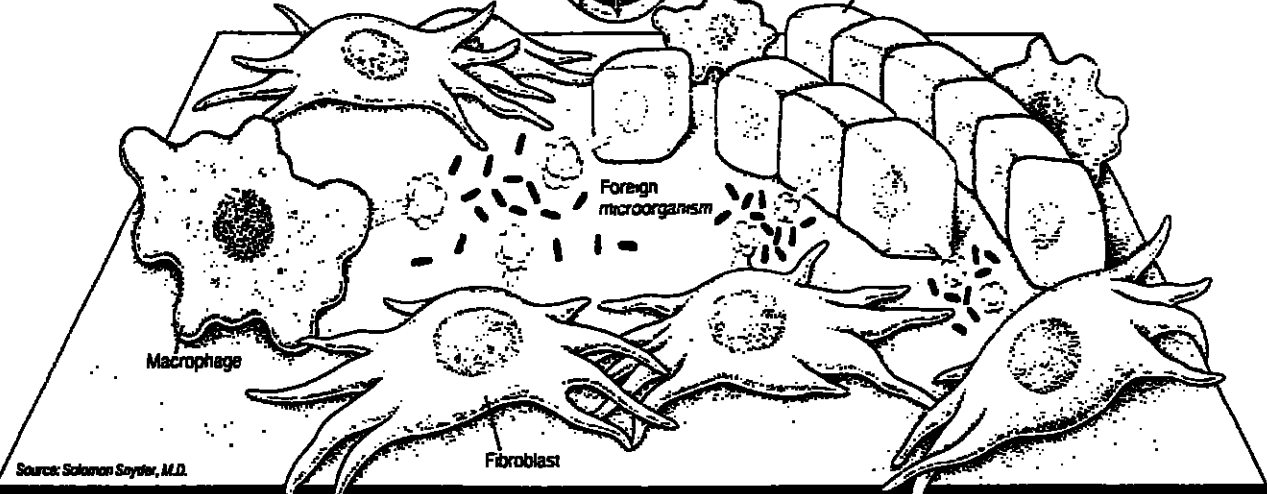


THE BRAIN In the brain, nitric oxide transmits messages between cells, and may also be used to kill cells in patients with stroke and Alzheimer's disease.

BLOOD VESSELS The cells that line the walls of blood vessels release nitric oxide, which makes the vessels relax, thus reducing blood pressure.



The New York Times, Illustrations by Michael Reagard



THE IMMUNE SYSTEM The scavenger cells of the immune system kill invading bacteria with puffs of nitric oxide. Liver cells and fibroblasts use it too.

## Found: A Messenger Molecule

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A simple and familiar chemical, nitric oxide, that is best known as a major precursor of acid rain and smog, is emerging in a surprising new role, as one of the most powerful known substances in controlling bodily functions.

It has escaped physiologists' attention until now because it survives in the body for a mere five seconds or so, and because it bears no resemblance to any known biological regulator.

Nitric oxide, the new findings show, is a messenger molecule involved in a wide range of activities. It mediates the control of blood pressure. It helps the immune system kill invading parasites that sneak into cells. It stops cancer cells from dividing. It transmits signals between brain cells. And it contributes to the large-scale death of brain cells that can debilitate people with strokes or Huntington's disease.

The nitric oxide discoveries, "were a total surprise," said Dr. Michael Marletta, a biochemist at the University of Michigan. "They still are a surprise," he said, adding: "Many scientists, when you first tell them about this, say it's just too unusual to believe. Some people still look at me, when they're being polite, with a sidelong glance."

Dr. Salvador Moncada, research director at Wellcome Research Laboratories in London, said he wrote a short paper at the end of 1988 proposing that the nitric oxide was a universal signal transducer, meaning an intermediary that converts messages from one form to another. "People said I was mad," Dr. Moncada recalled.

Now, Dr. Moncada said, the feeling is that "we have stumbled onto something very very big." Now, he said, "when we look at what we are doing, we often ask, 'How could we have missed this?'"

Drug companies are starting to take the nitric oxide discoveries very seriously, hoping to develop from them new drugs to control blood pressure, prevent atherosclerosis, treat

migraine headaches, prevent deaths from septic shock and help protect brain cells threatened by degenerative diseases and strokes.

The first role of nitric oxide in the body was reported in 1987, and a cascade of other roles have been discovered since. Recent findings about nitric oxide indicate that it may provide the missing link between high blood pressure and heart disease. When nitric oxide touches the muscles that encircle blood vessels, the muscles instantly relax. This expands the vessels and lowers blood pressure. At the same time, Dr. Moncada said, nitric oxide regulates the accumulation of cholesterol plaque, which can clog coronary arteries.

Putting the two together, Dr. Moncada

**Nitric oxide, a common gas, is emerging as a key body-mechanism player.**

said that inadequate production of nitric oxide could cause both high blood pressure and heart disease and could thus explain why the two conditions often go together.

In the brain, researchers are finding that nitric oxide serves two roles. In small quantities, it is a neurotransmitter, carrying messages between cells.

But some cells make much larger amounts of it, and then it forms a sort of toxic cloud that kills other cells. This happens after a stroke and in some degenerative diseases, including Huntington's disease, and possibly Alzheimer's disease.

Researchers hope to protect brain cells in these cases by developing drugs that inhibit the formation of nitric oxide.

Nitric oxide may even be used by the body to relax the stomach muscles, making the stomach expand so it can be filled with food.

In a recent issue of *Nature*, the British science journal, Dr. John R. Vane of the William Harvey Research Institute in London and his colleagues reported that nitric oxide is released in the stomachs of guinea pigs to allow muscles to soften to accommodate food.

The emerging view of blood pressure control is that vessels constantly release puffs of nitric oxide that instantly relax the blood vessels and just as quickly are gone.

Dr. John Hibbs of the University of Utah School of Medicine noted that this view is exactly the opposite of the prevailing theories.

"We had always thought that the major signals that control blood pressure were signals that caused blood vessel constriction, and Dr. Hibbs said, 'Now we know that the major signal dilates blood vessels.'"

Dr. Hibbs said that even cancer cells use nitric oxide, making it to control their own growth. When cancer cells start producing the compound, they stop growing.

The cancer cells are prodded to produce nitric oxide by immune system hormones, including gamma interferon and tumor necrosis factor. Dr. Hibbs said that explained how the immune system hormones help defend the body against cancer.

Dr. Solomon Snyder, a neurobiologist at Johns Hopkins University, said that as he learned of the nitric oxide work, he said to himself, "This is too nice not to be in the brain," and he and his colleagues soon found that nitric oxide had a major role in neurons.

In addition, Dr. Snyder found, nerve cells sometimes release clouds of nitric oxide that they use to kill other nerve cells. But the cells making nitric oxide are themselves mysteriously protected from the noxious gas.

As the nitric oxide story develops, more and more scientists are asking themselves how they could have failed to find the chemical in years past. While nitric oxide's existence is fleeting, its breakdown products are not.

"We have known for years that we excrete nitrates in our urine, but no one has ever really thought about that before," said Dr. Moncada.

The problem, Dr. Moncada said, is that scientists were looking for the complex and missed the simple.

"We were always thinking in terms of complex mediators," he said. "But this is very simple. We are beginning to realize that it is so simple it must be universal. And it is so beautiful that it must be in many different biological systems."

Aching Backs:  
An Old Method  
Gets New LifeSpine Manipulation Moves  
Into Mainstream Medicine

By Elisabeth Rosenthal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Frustrated by a lack of good treatments for back pain, doctors are turning to a therapy they have long dismissed as chiropractic quackery: spinal manipulation.

The American Association of Orthopedic Surgeons this year for the first time included a symposium on back manipulation at its meeting and, in a show of hands, almost a third of the 1,000-member audience bashfully admitted that they had referred patients for the technique.

"No question, manipulation is more accepted," said Dr. Scott Haldeman, a neurologist who is also a chiropractor. "Ten years ago if you practiced manipulation, you were a quack; you couldn't get published and were never invited to meetings. Now I can't keep up with the invitations."

This year's edition of the major textbook on backs, "The Adult Spine," has its first chapter on manipulation therapy. But perhaps the most convincing sign that the therapy is moving center stage is that researchers at Rand Corp., who have studied the medical utility of coronary bypass surgery and hysterectomies, have recently turned their attention to spinal manipulation. Early studies indicate that the technique holds up well.

In a report being made public this week, a panel of medical experts assembled by Rand to review the medical literature concluded that manipulation was appropriate for patients with certain types of low back pain.

The best candidates were patients whose pain had lasted less than three weeks, who had no signs of spinal nerve damage and whose spines appeared to be normal in X-rays. In studies, patients in this group had significant relief after manipulation and were able to return to work sooner than similar patients treated with conventional methods.

"I was surprised at how much agreement there was on when manipulation was appropriate and surprised at the interest on the part of the orthopedists," said Dr. Paul G. Shekelle, an internist, who is leading the Rand project. At one time, he said, he would never have sent a patient to a chiropractor, but he now does so on occasion.

Dr. John Frymoyer, director of the McClure Musculoskeletal Research Center at the University of Vermont, says that a growing number of doctors practice manipulation themselves.

Dr. Nordin Hadler, a professor of rheumatology at the University of North Carolina Medical School at Chapel Hill, describing himself as "a cantankerous doctor who would have never dealt with manipulation in the past," said, "It's not mainstream, but it has become acceptable to talk about because some of us establishment figures have become interested."

Today, most hands-on back therapy is done by chiropractors, who believe that back pain and a number of other maladies can be treated by manipulation, the physical movement of joints past their normal range of motion.

In their view, manipulation relieves aching backs because it restores normal mobility to vertebral joints that are abnormally stiff, altering the function of adjacent muscles and nerves.

While few doctors accept the

whole of chiropractic doctrine and remain skeptical of chiropractic explanations, a growing number of physicians have turned to chiropractors for their hands-on skills.

Dr. Louis Sportelli, past president of the American Chiropractic Association, said two decades ago he could not get doctors to accept his phone calls; today, he said, new surgeons in town invite him to lunch and he often "co-manages" patients with neurosurgeons or orthopedists.

"Until a few years ago they were still buying into the AMA effort to eliminate chiropractors," he said.

"Now, there's no stigma attached to referring people to us." Until recently, the American Medical Association held that it was unethical for a doctor to associate with a chiropractor.

As acceptance of manipulation has spread, physical therapists, os-

**Doctors conclude the treatment relieves some kinds of pain.**

teopaths and even conventional doctors are offering a service once shunned.

When Dr. Stanley Paris, a physical therapist, joined the Boston University faculty two decades ago, the university forbade him to practice, teach or write about the manipulation technique he had learned in his native New Zealand.

He now lectures at major hospitals across the United States, and at his private Institute of Graduate Physical Therapy in St. Augustine, Florida, he trains 2,000 physical therapists to manipulate backs each year.

Spinal manipulation to treat back pain dates to Hippocrates and was widely practiced by American doctors until the last century, when, in the name of science, it fell out of favor. In other countries, some medical doctors continued the practice.

"Now after years of trying to discredit it, people in this country are saying maybe there's something there," Dr. Shekelle said.

The current state of interest started 10 years ago when reports began to appear in conventional medical journals showing that manipulation held some promise. Four years ago, Dr. Hadler and Dr. Peter Curtis conducted a tightly controlled study "designed to prove it didn't work," said Dr. Hadler.

The researchers found that for patients with less than two weeks of pain, manipulation did not make a difference. But for people whose pain had persisted for two to four weeks, a single manipulation produced significant relief. Their findings were reported in the journal *Spine*. Other studies have since confirmed and expanded the results.

"For acute back pain the general drift from all these trials is that there's a short-term benefit for people who get manipulation that lasts three to six weeks," said Dr. Shekelle.

Although some of the studies have design problems, he added, "The control group never does better."

"There are a lot more good studies on this than on other things doctors accept and do all the time," said Dr. Robert Brook, a leader of the Rand group.

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## CURRENCY R

Cross Rates					
Australian	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
British	1.00	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Canadian	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
French	1.00	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German	1.00	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italian	1.00	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Japanese	1.00	163.63	163.63	163.63	163.63
Swiss	1.00	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Other Dollar Values					
British	1.00	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Canadian	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
French	1.00	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German	1.00	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italian	1.00	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Japanese	1.00	163.63	163.63	163.63	163.63
Swiss	1.00	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Forward Rates					
British	1.00	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Canadian	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
French	1.00	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German	1.00	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italian	1.00	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Japanese	1.00	163.63	163.63	163.63	163.63
Swiss	1.00	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

## INTEREST R

Interest Rates					
British	1.00	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Canadian	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
French	1.00	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German	1.00	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italian	1.00	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Japanese	1.00	163.63	163.63	163.63	163.63
Swiss	1.00	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Key Money Rate					
British	1.00	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Canadian	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
French	1.00	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German	1.00	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italian	1.00	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Japanese	1.00	163.63	163.63	163.63	163.63
Swiss	1.00	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00



# INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

## Workers Get to Redesign Organization's Structure

By Claudia H. Deutsch

**P**ARSIPPANY, New Jersey — AT&T Credit, American Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s financing arm, is in the midst of a major restructuring. Since October, the unit, with \$2.5 billion in assets and 300,000 customer accounts, has been reorganizing its responsibilities and business plans.

In May, it moved from its Morristown, N.J., headquarters to a new office in Parsippany. Many of its 620 employees are lining up for courses in coping with change. Yet the staff is energetic rather than panicked. One reason: Every aspect of the new structure, from the description of the president's job to the decor, was designed by the workers.

"These people rebuilt this company from the ground up and that gives them a sense of ownership," said Irving H. Rothman, the credit subsidiary's president. Added James D. McGrane, who headed the team that designed the new organizational structure: "We've gone from a system where problems got passed from employee to employee to one where problems get solved."

**The team studied the company's programs and designed a new system.**

AT&T Credit's route to this system proves that Japanese process of bottom-up consensus management can apparently work in at least one American corporate culture.

Back in 1985, when AT&T Credit was formed, management assumed that large companies would buy big systems requiring complicated financing, while small companies would buy smaller systems and make do with standard forms of financing.

So it gave one group of employees responsibility for national accounts and big transactions. Meanwhile, a second group assembled line processed purchases made by small companies.

The setup satisfied no one. Small customers moaned for more flexible financing and personal service. Large companies wanted a speedier turnaround. Employees shuffled papers between the two systems. Inevitably, documents got lost, infuriating the AT&T equipment salespeople who served as buffer between the credit arm and the customer.

**B**Y 1989, MORALE was at a low point. "The whole place suffered from diminished energy," Rothman recalled. Management's answer: Pick 10 employees, train them in team-building and organizational design, let them spend 50 percent of their time designing a merger-energy system.

The team proceeded carefully. First, it visited customers and salesmen to discuss their needs. Then interviewed about 90 AT&T Credit employees, and sent questionnaires to the rest. It also held informal monthly meetings with employees, and fielded questions and comments relayed to team members via voice mail.

Once the information was sifted and digested, the team did a work-flow analysis, tracing what happens from the time a customer orders equipment to the time that payment is made. The team spotted ways to cut costs and boost productivity.

Finally, the team went to a resort five days, mapped out the new organization and wrote job descriptions for every position. AT&T Credit now is divided into four geographical units, each handling all customers in its area. Within the units, portfolio asset managers keep tabs on the transactions of the customers assigned to them. Bonuses for all employees are based on the entire unit's ability to raise revenue and reduce bad loans.

The design team's work was completed by late 1989. Then the tumult really began. In 1990, management invited all employees to apply for the newly designed job. And it designated a cross-section of employees to serve as a transition team, which would meet out all the jobs — while also looking out the furniture.

The tinkering is not over. The team still seeks a better way to divide duties between account managers and credit managers. They continue to simplify invoicing and credit applications.

"We're still tweaking things," said Mr. McGrane, now a vice president of one of the units. At finally, the walls between people are coming down."

## Housing Sales Off In U.S.

### 3.3% Fall Implies Weaker Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — New home sales sank 3.3 percent in May, the second straight decline, according to a government report on Wednesday that suggested the recovery from the U.S. recession would be weaker than first thought.

"We're seeing continued signs of a slow recovery," said Kermit Baker, economist at Cahners Economics, a Newton, Massachusetts, forecasting service. "We're going to see a few bumps along the way."

Other recent economic reports, including higher factory orders, more construction starts and higher personal incomes in May, had indicated an end to the recession that began last July and the beginning of a turnaround.

David F. Seiders, an economist with the National Association of Home Builders in Washington, also viewed the report "as part of the process of a gradual upturn" that will include "ups and downs."

Thomas Holloway, an economist with the Mortgage Bankers Association in Washington, noted that the housing sector typically leads the overall economy out of recession.

For housing growth to be sustained, "the economy needs to show some signs of life, which it didn't do in the winter and early spring," he said, adding, "Now it's starting to do so and housing will show some pretty significant improvement."

By most measures, including more construction starts and building permits in May as well as a 6 percent rise in sales of existing homes, housing has begun leading the economy out of recession.

The departments of Commerce and of Housing and Urban Development said sales of single-family homes totaled a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 474,000 units in May, down from 490,000 a month earlier.

Sales in February rose 17.9 percent rather than the 18.1 percent reported earlier. March sales advanced just 0.6 percent rather than 1.0 percent, and April sales actually fell 0.2 percent rather than climbing 1.2 percent.

Still, analysts maintained their belief that the housing recession bottomed in January, when new home sales plummeted 10.8 percent to a 414,000 rate, the lowest since the 1981-82 recession.

(AP, Reuters)

## Yugoslavia Faces Financial Crisis, Too

By Richard E. Smith

**FRANKFURT** — Yugoslavia's political crisis could be quickly followed by a financial one, with two of the country's major sources of foreign exchange — tourism and funds sent home by workers living abroad — drying up rapidly.

European bankers and government officials said Wednesday that Yugoslavia is dangerously dependent on such income just as tourists are shunning it as a destination and its workers abroad are afraid to send money to an uncertain fate at home.

"The political situation in Yugoslavia is causing income to fall sharply and this will certainly cause problems for Yugoslavia's trade and debt situation," said Wolfgang Schössel, Austria's economics minister.

The country has been able to count on solid foreign-exchange income from these two sources for a number of years, enabling it most of the time both to cover its foreign-trade deficit and to make reliable payments on its debt bill of roughly \$16 billion.

But a collapse in such income seems a clear danger, with German and other tour groups paying to get clients out of Yugoslavia and as

workers based abroad stop sending their earnings home. At the same time, border closings are paralyzing much of the country's flow of goods, with no clear improvement in sight.

"This crisis is happening at the worst possible time for tourism because it is the beginning of the season and the best part of the year will probably be lost," said Peter Feith, an official in the Austrian Economics Ministry.

"It is crucial to restore peace with some sort of arrangement as soon as possible because a longer-term loss of confidence by tourists and workers abroad could lead to a serious drop in the country's debt rating," said Peter Danylov, a specialist on Yugoslavia at the Federal Association of German Industry in Bonn.

Economists noted that a break-up of Yugoslavia would mark the first time that a major debtor country had physically fallen apart.

Economists note that the country's finances will be seriously disrupted if Slovenia and Croatia break away from the federation or set out an independent economic agenda.

Aside from being the two most developed republics in Yugoslavia, they happen also to

have the most attractive tourist sites and have sent the largest number of workers abroad. This leaves Serbia with the prospect of losing not only political dominance within the federation, but also some of the federation's major sources of foreign exchange.

Most of Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast, the primary source of the country's tourism income of about \$2.7 billion, is in Croatia. Slovenia holds a small stretch.

Bankers estimate that a further \$1 billion has been sent back home annually by workers living abroad and that most of these workers come from Slovenia and Croatia, states with a tradition of sending workers to Northern and Western Europe.

Economists noted that it is difficult to estimate how much flows back to private accounts in Yugoslavia but some Austrian bankers feared that some workers abroad, fearful that earnings from past years might be endangered, might even be trying to draw savings out of the country.

"The politically powerful Serbians are afraid of losing the richest republics and this means that much of the political conflict is a thinly veiled economic war," said Werner

See YUGOSLAVIA, Page 12

## VW-Ford Van Grant Approved

### Matra Opposed Portuguese Aid

By Charles Goldsmith

**BRUSSELS** — The EC Commission, expecting increased demand among young families for passenger vans, approved on Wednesday a Portuguese plan to grant 97 billion escudos (\$600 million) in aid to Ford Motor Co. and Volkswagen AG to build a new plant.

The state aid has prompted complaints from France's Matra, whose Espace passenger van, distributed by Renault, is the EC market leader.

The Espace already faces stiff competition from Chrysler as well as Japanese models.

Commission competition officials determined, however, that the Portuguese aid "should not give an unfair advantage" to the Ford-VW joint production facility in an economically depressed area of southern Portugal.

Matra, which like Renault is owned by the French government, had complained that the aid would unfairly help Ford and Volkswagen

Ford price cuts in Britain could start a free-for-all, Page 13.

There is a growing U.S. trend to nonstop auto assembly, Page 16.

compete against the Espace. Renault was forced by the Commission to repay about \$1 billion of aid to France last year.

The plant in Setúbal would produce 190,000 vehicles yearly beginning in late 1994. The facility is expected to create 5,000 direct and 7,000 indirect jobs.

"One of the reasons why the Commission has approved the aid is because it expects a rapidly expanding market for these vehicles," a spokesman said.

The Community produced 29,000 multipurpose vehicles in 1986 and 69,000 in 1989, the spokesman said. "Independent analysts say this will grow rapidly through the 1990s and could reach a half-million by the end of the century, so the Commission felt that there is ample room for competition in this market."

The aid will include a direct grant of 500 million Escus (\$446 million) and a five-year tax break up to 47 million Escus. Much of the money comes from an EC program to help struggling regions.

Under EC rules for assistance to depressed areas, regional aid up to 75 percent of eligible investment costs is allowed, and the Portuguese figure represents only 33 percent of those eligible costs.

The Commission said its decision would be more than just a short-term economic fix.

In the longer term, it should enhance the attractiveness of the region as an industrial zone and help Portugal increase its foothold in the EC vehicle and vehicle-components industries, the Commission said.

## Having It All: Vast Data Networks Near

By John Markoff

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The development of a U.S. data network will allow users of personal computers to tap sources as large as the Library of Congress or receive their own personalized newspapers.

Several innovations have already demonstrated that searching vast data bases can be easier than consulting a card catalogue, and not nearly as difficult or expensive as computer searches today.

Users with minimal computer skills will soon be able to search through several terabytes of information — several trillion characters of text — in seconds. The Library of Congress, with 80 million items, contains an estimated 25 terabytes of information.

Already an experimental computer library has linked 150 universities to 40 sources of information, ranging from National Institutes of Health data to corporate documents and Shakespeare's plays.

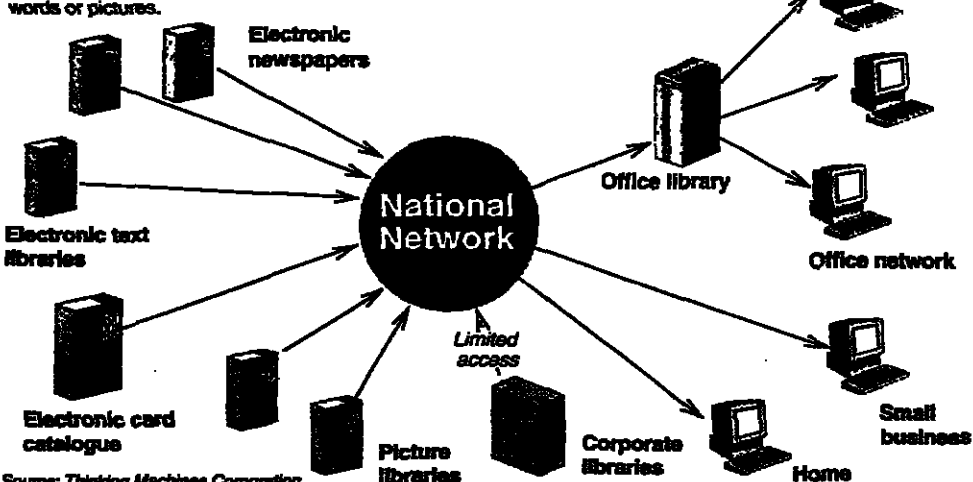
New software allows users to browse or zero in.

As methods of retrieving information are standardized and perfected, industry executives and computer scientists say, thousands of new services, ranging from electronic newspapers to the computer equivalent of free public libraries, will blossom.

"Everyone is realizing how important it is to get into the mass market for information," said Thomas Koulopoulos, president of Delphi Consulting Group, a Boston market-research firm.

### Spreading Information

The Wide Area Information Servers system provides a broad range of information by linking users to many independent sources. The information can be in the form of sound, words or pictures.



Source: Thinking Machines Corporation

The New York Times

Such ready access to huge amounts of computerized information has been the dream of many, but a lack of computing power, effective software and high-speed digital networks stalled progress.

If many of the technical problems are being solved, major business and political disputes remain.

The industry has yet to find ways to protect and charge for intellectual property in a computer network.

To encourage progress, Thinking Machines Corp., a Cambridge, Massachusetts, computer manufacturer, has made its software free.

Some companies, like Dow Jones Corp., that already provide computerized information over telephone lines, have taken part in developing the new computer library.

In 1989, Thinking Machines enlisted the support of Dow Jones, Apple Computer Inc. and the KPMG Peat Marwick accounting and consulting firm to design the computer library, called Wide Area Information Servers, or WAIS.

The system permits computer users to quickly search a huge volume of information even if it is stored at several distant locations.

While current systems like Dialog and Nexis require users to specify precisely, the new system can respond to inferences. It presents a sample list of documents. The user chooses one or several, and a feedback program presents other documents most like the ones selected.

"This solves the problem of how to get to the information you need, getting not too much and not too little," said Esther Dyson, editor of Release 1.0, a computer industry newsletter.

A computer user may need to See DATA, Page 16

## CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	July 3
London 100	1.93
Paris 100	6.55
Frankfurt 100	1.36
Geneva 100	1.36
Basel 100	1.36
Amsterdam 100	2.36
Brussels 100	2.36
Madrid 100	16.64
Barcelona 100	16.64
Porto 100	200.48
Lisbon 100	200.48
Osaka 100	163.87
Tokyo 100	163.87
Seoul 100	177.11
Manila 100	177.11
Yokohama 100	177.11
Singapore 100	177.11
Bangkok 100	177.11
Colombo 100	177.11
Calcutta 100	177.11
Rangoon 100	177.11
Delhi 100	177.11
Mumbai 100	177.11
Hyderabad 100	177.11
Bombay 100	177.11
Chennai 100	177.11
Kolkata 100	177.11
Varanasi 100	177.11
Patna 100	177.11
Bihar 100	177.11
Uttar Pradesh 100	177.11
Madhya Pradesh 100	177.11
Chhattisgarh 100	177.11
Odisha 100	177.11
Andhra Pradesh 100	177.11
Tamil Nadu 100	177.11
Karnataka 100	177.11
Andhra Pradesh 100	177.11
Goa 100	177.11
Kerala 100	177.11
West Bengal 100	177.11
Assam 100	177.11
Manipur 100	177.11
Nagaland 100	177.11
Mizoram 100	177.11
Tripura 100	177.11
West Bengal 100	177.11
Assam 100	177.11
Manipur 100	177.11
Nagaland 100	177.11
Mizoram 100	177.11
Tripura 100	177.11

Cross rates in Amsterdam, London and Paris. Rates in other centers: New York closing rates and Toronto rates of 3 p.m.

To buy one pound; To buy one dollar; Units of 100; N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

## Other Dollar Values

Currency	Par \$	July 3
British pound	1.93	1.93
French franc	6.55	6.55
German mark	1.36	1.36
Italian lira	1.36	1.36
Japanese yen	163.87	163.87
Swiss franc	1.36	1.36
Spanish peseta	16.64	16.64
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48
Belgian franc	2.36	2.36
Dutch guilder	2.36	2.36
Austrian schilling	13.76	13.76
Swedish krona	4.66	4.66
Norwegian krone	4.66	4.66
Denmark krone	4.66	4.66
Finland markka	4.66	4.66
Polish zloty	4.66	4.66
Czech koruna	4.66	4.66
Slovak koruna	4.66	4.66
Hungarian forint	4.66	4.66
Romanian leu	4.66	4.66
Bulgarian lev	4.66	4.66
Soviet ruble	4.66	4.66
Yugoslav dinar	4.66	4.66
Croatian kuna	4.66	4.66
Slovenian tolar	4.66	4.66
Serbian dinar	4.66	4.66
Bosnian dinar	4.66	4.66
Montenegrin dinar	4.66	4.66
Albanian lek	4.66	4.66
Moldovan leu	4.66	4.66
Ukrainian hryvnia	4.66	4.66
Belarusian ruble	4.66	4.66
Latvian lat	4.66	4.66
Lithuanian litas	4.66	4.66
Estonian kroon	4.66	4.66
Letonian lat	4.66	4.66
Polish zloty	4.66	4.66
Czech koruna	4.66	4.66
Slovak koruna	4.66	4.66
Hungarian forint	4.66	4.66
Romanian leu	4.66	4.66
Bulgarian lev	4.66	4.66
Soviet ruble	4.66	4.66
Yugoslav dinar	4.66	4.66
Croatian kuna	4.66	4.66
Slovenian tolar	4.66	4.66
Serbian dinar	4.66	4.66
Bosnian dinar	4.66	4.66
Montenegrin dinar	4.66	4.66
Albanian lek	4.66	4.66
Moldovan leu	4.66	4.66
Ukrainian hryvnia	4.66	4.66
Belarusian ruble	4.66	4.66
Latvian lat	4.66	4.66
Lithuanian litas	4.66	4.66
Estonian kroon	4.66	4.66
Letonian lat	4.66	4.66

New York rates include forward rates (see page 10).

Source: Reuters and BCU, Liberty Bank.

Forward Rates

Bank of America	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of Montreal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of Toronto	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of Nova Scotia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the North West	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the West	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the Pacific	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the South	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the East	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the Middle	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the North	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the South	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the East	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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Bank of the North	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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Bank of the North	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the South	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bank of the East	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	



## MARKET DIARY

Shaken by Tokyo,  
Dow Tumbles 38

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Stocks tumbled in light pre-holiday trading Wednesday, dragged down from the opening bell by a plunge in the Tokyo market (Page 17) and by poor U.S. housing sales.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 14.31 Tuesday, sank 38.02 to 2,934.70.

Among the broad-based gauges, the New York Stock Exchange

lost 1.34 percent to 2,934.70. Security Pacific Corp. lost 1 1/4 to 21 1/4 after announcing that it expected second-quarter net income to drop nearly 75 percent to \$50 million, largely because of delinquent commercial real estate loans. The projected earnings, at 33 cents a share, compare with \$195.2 million, or \$1.59 a share, for the second quarter of 1990.

On the American Stock Exchange, stocks ended lower in moderate trading. TI Amer. Market Value index fell 1.94 to 358.41. Shares of Tyco Toys Inc. rose \$2 to \$20 on the over-the-counter market after the company said it had bought out and retired its controversial chairman Benson Selzer and his board-member sons, John and Geoffrey.

Benson Selzer had filed Tyco's board of directors with family members and associates. (UPI, Reuters)

Dollar Eases Slightly  
In Quiet U.S. Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly easier Wednesday in quiet trading, with weak U.S. economic data and further rumors of financial scandal in Japan boosting the mark ahead of the July 4 independence day holiday.

The dollar ended at 1.8295 Deutsche marks, down from the opening

Factor, a dealer for Fuji Bank in New York. The dollar fell to 6.2015 French francs from Tuesday's 6.2125 close, and to 1.5800 Swiss francs from 1.5825. The British pound rose to 1.6063 from Tuesday's 1.6030.

Rumors of fresh twists in Japan's brokerage and other business scandals hurt Japanese stock prices and the yen. The rumors hurt the mark rise to 76.28 yen at the close of New York trading from 75.98 at the opening.

of 1.8313 DM and Tuesday's finish of 1.8344 DM.

The dollar was slightly up, though, against the yen, closing at 139.55 yen after finishing Tuesday at 138.77.

As the market opened, the U.S. Commerce Department reported that single-family home sales fell 3.3 percent in May, compared with economists' expectations of a 2.3 percent rise.

"The market was a little surprised" by the figures, said David

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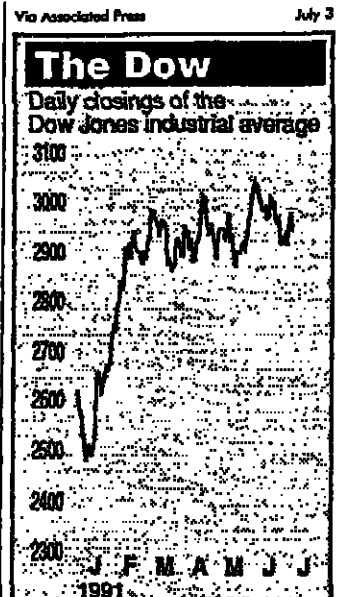
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July 3  
Daily closings of the  
Dow Jones Industrial average

3000  
2500  
2000  
1500  
1000  
500  
0

July 1 July 2 July 3

1991

Source: Dow Jones & Co.

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	240.00	238.00	238.00	-1.00
Microsoft	110.00	108.00	108.00	-2.00
Apple	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Oracle	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
Novell	100.00	98.00	98.00	-2.00
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## EC Raids Steel Offices In Cartel Investigation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — EC Commission officials, suspecting an illegal steel industry cartel, have raided the offices of the European steel federation, a Commission spokesman said Wednesday.

He said antitrust officials seized files from the Brussels office of Eurofer last Thursday and were searching member offices across the Community. Eurofer represents all major EC steel companies.

The treaty that founded the European Coal and Steel Community bans deals between producers on price, production and market share.

The spokesman would not name the companies or the countries in which the raids were occurring. He said the action involved all the major EC steel groups suspected of controlling production of hot-rolled coils, a basic steel product used in the car industry, shipbuilding and many other sectors.

"The raids are due to suspicion that all the major firms have been working to control production and delivery, which can mean controlling prices, too," the Commission spokesman told reporters.

The Commission can fine companies up to 10 percent of their annual sales revenue for involvement in clandestine agreements to control supplies, prices or to stifle competition.

A system of production quotas that protected the European Community's steel industry in the past was abolished in mid-1988 but the Commission suspects the companies are collaborating to continue the practice, Commission officials said. (Reuters, AFP)

## Ford Lands Price Blow in U.K. Car War

By Leigh Bruce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British automobile market could deteriorate into a free-for-all for market share if the attempt by Ford of Britain to bring customers back to the showroom by slashing prices on its main models does not work soon, auto analysts said Wednesday.

Earlier in the day, the British subsidiary of Ford Motor Co. announced price cuts of 10 percent on average for both popular and luxury models. Other inducements include free insurance and no-interest credit.

"This is a price war," acknowledged Karl Ludvigsen, head of the London-based car-industry consultancy Ludvigsen & Associates. The question is whether Ford's move will bring order to the market by formalizing what's already going on at the dealership, or start something destructive," he added.

Other auto manufacturers will be under pressure to follow suit or see their market share go down, said analysts. The Ford decision was designed to stimulate the market ahead of August, when 20 percent of annual sales are made.

The analysts maintained that there is currently little risk of the British situation spilling over into the rest of Europe.

The volume of new car sales in Britain is expected to be no more than 1.55 million this

year, down nearly 25 percent from last year and off more than one-third compared with 1989. Sales figures for June are expected to be down 30 percent from last year.

In the corporate-car sector, a crucial part of the British market, the downturn has been even more marked, averaging about 35 percent this year.

Derek Barron, Ford of Britain's chairman and chief executive, said the price action was

**'The question is whether Ford's move will bring order, or start something destructive.'**

Karl Ludvigsen, industry consultant

taken after it became evident the company's forecasts of an upturn by the second half of this year would not occur.

"This year's market could be the lowest for 10 years," he said. "We need to stimulate the market and taking these actions reflects our determination to respond to the downturn in industry sales."

Ford is taking £1,000 (\$1,600) off the list prices of its Fiesta, Escort, Orion, and Sierra models. Luxury models like Granada and Scorpio will come down by £2,000.

Nissan U.K. had previously announced price cuts, and other manufacturers are expected to follow.

The two largest British manufacturers after Ford — Vauxhall Motors and the Rover Group — will apparently take separate tactics.

Vauxhall, the British subsidiary of General Motors Corp., indicated that it would now review its own prices. The Rover Group, which increased prices by 2.5 percent on Monday, said it would not sell at a loss.

Analysts pointed out that Rover had tried with some success to cultivate an upscale image, which prevented it from being as flexible as other manufacturers.

Dealers have been routinely granting discounts and other special favors to attract customers. At least one Ford dealer offered to give away a £6,000 Ford Fiesta to all customers buying a £27,000 Granada.

Analysts said Ford's price cuts would bring showroom prices in line with what consumers have been getting behind closed doors.

If the publicity generated by the price cuts brings in new customers content to pay the new prices, the gamble will have paid off.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1750	2600	1900
1600	2400	1750
1500	2200	1600
1400	2000	1450
1300	1800	1300
1200	1600	1150
1100	1400	1000
1000	1200	850
900	1000	700
800	800	550
700	600	400
600	400	250
500	200	100
400	0	0
300	0	0
200	0	0
100	0	0
0	0	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## EC Commission Warns Integration Plans Lag

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive Commission warned on Wednesday that progress toward convergence of EC economies was faltering and members needed to act immediately to prepare for economic and monetary union.

The Commission said in a statement that EC finance ministers, meeting next Monday, should agree that all 12 member states needed to present economic-finance plans by October.

"Over the last two years there has been a clear absence of progress towards the necessary convergence for the move to full EMU with a single currency," Economy Commissioner Henning Christophersen said.

The EC summit meeting last weekend put similar emphasis on the need for members to start getting ready now for economic and monetary union. The summit communiqué did not mention a deadline. Growing concern about convergence is based on evidence that the economies of the 12 have drifted apart since the start of economic union last July.

A background report prepared by the Commission for the finance ministers' debate says the public finances of only a handful of EC members are in shape for a single currency.

The Commission statement said the convergence programs submitted by member states could vary depending on the severity of problems.

"In certain cases, member states may wish simply to communicate to the other partners existing programs and strategies," it said. "In others they need to develop more ambitious and wide-ranging programs."

The countries were not named, but a separate study prepared for the debate by finance ministers on Monday cited Greece, Italy and Portugal.

## German Unfair-Trade Probe Intensifies

Reuters

FRANKFURT — An inquiry into alleged insider trading at Germany's largest bank moved into higher gear on Wednesday after Frankfurt city prosecutors said they were investigating four people for tax evasion.

The prosecutors' office said investigations could widen from their initial focus on tax evasion.

"We are interested in the matter being cleared up as fast as possible," said a Deutsche Bank spokesman, Hellmut Hartmann.

The allegations of tax evasion follow claims about insider trading published in a business newsletter.

The claims forced Deutsche Bank to issue a firm denial that its traders had breached insider regulations.

An internal Deutsche Bank investigation has led to the suspension of a trader for the breach of rules not linked to trading.

Bankers say publicity from the allegations may encourage banks to review current voluntary guidelines on insider trading.

In contrast to Britain and the United States, it is not illegal to engage in insider trading in Germany, where court proceedings can start only on suspicion of fraud or embezzlement.

Investigations into insider trading are rare, although the Frankfurt

exchange said last month its insider commission was investigating the allegations surrounding Deutsche Bank.

These allegations, which are behind the investigation for tax evasion, center on claims that Deutsche traders bought on their own

account before carrying out large customer orders.

"It is the sort of thing that happens all the time," said one trader with a U.S. bank in Frankfurt.

But the affair has raised questions about whether existing guidelines are tough enough to cope with possible infringements of bourse regulations.

Possibilities for stiffer domestic rules include new restrictions on bankers' trading on their own accounts and regulations preventing traders from acting on recommendations from their banks' own research departments.

Such rules would have to be coupled with changes in bankers' pay, increasing either basic salary or bonus payments so bankers no longer had to rely on trading income to lift relatively low German incomes to international standards.

Deutsche Bank — anxious to ensure its plans for a U.S. listing are not put at risk by hints of scandal — launched its own investigation into the allegations.

## Krupp Optimistic Despite Sales Drop

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ESSEN, Germany — The steel and engineering group Fried. Krupp GmbH said Wednesday that group sales in the first five months of this year fell 2 percent compared with the same 1990 period, due to a weakening German economy.

Gerhard Cromme, management board chairman, said at a news conference that the economic slowdown particularly hit the machinery and steel divisions. He also said group incoming orders were down 8 percent during the period. He gave no specific figures.

But he said the group, which reported 1990 group net profit of 216.6 million Deutsche marks (\$118.4 million) after a 1989 loss of 451.9 million DM, had further restructured itself to achieve last year's turnaround. Mr. Cromme said the improvement was "a turning point" after two years of heavy losses.

Krupp also said it expected 1991 earnings to be at same level as in 1990, although a weaker economy could affect this expectation. (Reuters, AFP)

## Property Slump Blamed As British Rail Posts Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's state-owned rail company said Wednesday it fell into the red in 1990-91 after three years of profit and blamed the recession for a slump in passengers and the property market.

British Rail reported an overall loss of almost £10.9 million (\$17.5 million), compared with a £270 million profit in the previous year.

The railway's operating loss for the year that ended March 31 was £42.4 million, compared with a 1989-90 loss of £26.4 million, the annual report said. Property sales in 1989-90 raised £412 million, but in the latest period this contribution to cash flow was down to £223.2 million.

Critics of government rail policy have argued that British Rail is unfairly required to borrow only from Treasury sources and has to demonstrate an "unrealistic" rate of return, currently 7 percent.

The Conservative government plans to privatize British Rail if it wins the next election, which must be held before July 1992. (Reuters, AFP)

## LLOYDS EUROFINANCE NV

Pursuant to the listing on the London stock exchange of debt securities of Lloyds Eurofinance NV, copies of that company's audited accounts for the year ended 31 December 1990 are available from:

THE SECRETARY, LLOYDS BANK PLC,  
71 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON EC3P 3BS

## Oil Producers and Users Promise To Make 'Dialogue' a Tradition

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

PARIS — The agreement to continue a "dialogue" reached at the end of a two-day conference here of 25 oil-producing and consuming nations occurred despite the steadfast opposition of the United States.

Six members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, including major producers like Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Iran, sent their oil ministers to the conference, called the Ministerial Seminar for Oil-Producing and Consuming Countries.

Energy and industry ministers from France, Norway, Britain and Germany also attended what is considered to be the first such contact since the so-called North-South dialogue of the mid-1970s ended in failure, when the West resisted demands from poor and socialist countries to share its wealth and technological advances with them.

"It was informal, frank and direct," said Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, at a news conference at the end of the meeting. France and Venezuela were the leading coordinators of the conference.

Many conferees said they had agreed to hold another meeting that would be sponsored jointly by Norway and Egypt and would be held in Oslo. No date was set for that conference.

The United States had steadfastly refused to endorse the idea of any dialogue between oil pro-

ducers and consumers, asserting that it was totally opposed to any interference in the free-market mechanisms of the world's crude oil markets.

The United States agreed after the personal intervention of President François Mitterrand of France to send an "observer" to the meeting and insisted, at the end of the meeting, on emphasizing that it had participated only as an observer.

"The problem is that there is no now, and there was never, a free oil market," said Algeria's energy minister, Nordine Ali-Laoussine. "There has always been interference of one sort or another in the oil markets. What we advocate is stability. We can agree on at least that which is good for both consumers and producers so that we can do our economic planning on a sound basis."

Oil experts at the meeting said they agreed with the statement made at the end of the conference by Mr. Dumas, the French foreign minister, that "we are witnessing the birth of a tradition."

The desire to have a broad agreement to regulate oil markets is strongly supported within OPEC, whose 13 members have suffered over the last few years from sudden and steep falls in oil prices.

These falls were largely because of action taken by consuming countries in energy savings and seeking alternative sources to oil as an energy source and OPEC is now of a mind to reach a broad agreement with consumers about a general range of prices, something that the United States continues to resist fiercely.

## OECD: Strong Warning Against Economic Tinkering

(Continued from page 1)

Monetary Fund, but it is less favorable on the outlook for Europe and Japan.

The OECD, which had earlier released the overall figures contained in the report during its annual ministerial meeting last month, projects that inflation-adjusted growth in the major industrial countries will revive during the second half of this year to a rate of 2.4 percent after a flat first half.

Next year should be much better, with 1992 growth projected to rise by 2.9 percent after the anemic 1.1 percent gain expected this year.

Nearly all countries whose economies went into reverse recently should be out of recession by next year, the OECD said.

"Unlike much of the 1980s, when widely divergent growth rates and economic policies among the major industrial nations helped foster large trade and payments imbalances, the next few years are likely to see a more uniform pattern."

"More convergence is on the way," said Mr. Henderson. "We think it will be a feature of the recovery."

The OECD report suggests that President George Bush should enjoy rising U.S. prosperity with moderate interest rates between now and the election in November, but that the Federal Reserve is likely to start tightening credit "late in 1992 in order to head off renewed inflationary pressures."

While maintaining rigorous control over monetary and fiscal levers, the OECD recommended, governments of industrial nations should concentrate their attention on ensuring an open and competitive international trading system and pursuing a range of domestic policies aimed at liberalizing labor markets, reducing long-run dependence on welfare benefits.

The OECD also singled out for criticism industrial policies particularly popular in Europe designed to support "strategic" industries, saying that they are "a source of increasing international friction, while their effectiveness is often questionable."

The members of the OECD are

Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

## COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.			Milena Camera			General Mills		
			Year	1990	1999	4th Quar.	1991	1990
			Revenue	1,600,000	347,000	Revenue	1,000,000	1,700,000
			Profit	1,000,000	100,000	Profit	600,000	1,000,000
			Per Share	16.00	10.70	Per Share	6.00	10.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	6.00	10.00
			Year	1991	1991	Year	1991	1991
			Revenue	1,700,000	350,000	Revenue	1,100,000	1,800,000
			Profit	1,100,000	105,000	Profit	650,000	1,050,000
			Per Share	17.00	10.70	Per Share	6.50	10.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	6.50	10.50
			Year	1992	1992	Year	1992	1992
			Revenue	1,800,000	355,000	Revenue	1,200,000	1,900,000
			Profit	1,200,000	110,000	Profit	700,000	1,100,000
			Per Share	18.00	10.70	Per Share	7.00	11.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	7.00	11.00
			Year	1993	1993	Year	1993	1993
			Revenue	1,900,000	360,000	Revenue	1,300,000	2,000,000
			Profit	1,300,000	115,000	Profit	750,000	1,150,000
			Per Share	19.00	10.70	Per Share	7.50	11.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	7.50	11.50
			Year	1994	1994	Year	1994	1994
			Revenue	2,000,000	365,000	Revenue	1,400,000	2,100,000
			Profit	1,400,000	120,000	Profit	800,000	1,200,000
			Per Share	20.00	10.70	Per Share	8.00	12.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	8.00	12.00
			Year	1995	1995	Year	1995	1995
			Revenue	2,100,000	370,000	Revenue	1,500,000	2,200,000
			Profit	1,500,000	125,000	Profit	850,000	1,250,000
			Per Share	21.00	10.70	Per Share	8.50	12.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	8.50	12.50
			Year	1996	1996	Year	1996	1996
			Revenue	2,200,000	375,000	Revenue	1,600,000	2,300,000
			Profit	1,600,000	130,000	Profit	900,000	1,300,000
			Per Share	22.00	10.70	Per Share	9.00	13.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	9.00	13.00
			Year	1997	1997	Year	1997	1997
			Revenue	2,300,000	380,000	Revenue	1,700,000	2,400,000
			Profit	1,700,000	135,000	Profit	950,000	1,350,000
			Per Share	23.00	10.70	Per Share	9.50	13.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	9.50	13.50
			Year	1998	1998	Year	1998	1998
			Revenue	2,400,000	385,000	Revenue	1,800,000	2,500,000
			Profit	1,800,000	140,000	Profit	1,000,000	1,400,000
			Per Share	24.00	10.70	Per Share	10.00	14.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	10.00	14.00
			Year	1999	1999	Year	1999	1999
			Revenue	2,500,000	390,000	Revenue	1,900,000	2,600,000
			Profit	1,900,000	145,000	Profit	1,050,000	1,450,000
			Per Share	25.00	10.70	Per Share	10.50	14.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	10.50	14.50
			Year	2000	2000	Year	2000	2000
			Revenue	2,600,000	395,000	Revenue	2,000,000	2,700,000
			Profit	2,000,000	150,000	Profit	1,100,000	1,500,000
			Per Share	26.00	10.70	Per Share	11.00	15.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	11.00	15.00
			Year	2001	2001	Year	2001	2001
			Revenue	2,700,000	400,000	Revenue	2,100,000	2,800,000
			Profit	2,100,000	155,000	Profit	1,150,000	1,550,000
			Per Share	27.00	10.70	Per Share	11.50	15.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	11.50	15.50
			Year	2002	2002	Year	2002	2002
			Revenue	2,800,000	405,000	Revenue	2,200,000	2,900,000
			Profit	2,200,000	160,000	Profit	1,200,000	1,600,000
			Per Share	28.00	10.70	Per Share	12.00	16.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	12.00	16.00
			Year	2003	2003	Year	2003	2003
			Revenue	2,900,000	410,000	Revenue	2,300,000	3,000,000
			Profit	2,300,000	165,000	Profit	1,250,000	1,650,000
			Per Share	29.00	10.70	Per Share	12.50	16.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	12.50	16.50
			Year	2004	2004	Year	2004	2004
			Revenue	3,000,000	415,000	Revenue	2,400,000	3,100,000
			Profit	2,400,000	170,000	Profit	1,300,000	1,700,000
			Per Share	30.00	10.70	Per Share	13.00	17.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	13.00	17.00
			Year	2005	2005	Year	2005	2005
			Revenue	3,100,000	420,000	Revenue	2,500,000	3,200,000
			Profit	2,500,000	175,000	Profit	1,350,000	1,750,000
			Per Share	31.00	10.70	Per Share	13.50	17.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	13.50	17.50
			Year	2006	2006	Year	2006	2006
			Revenue	3,200,000	425,000	Revenue	2,600,000	3,300,000
			Profit	2,600,000	180,000	Profit	1,400,000	1,800,000
			Per Share	32.00	10.70	Per Share	14.00	18.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	14.00	18.00
			Year	2007	2007	Year	2007	2007
			Revenue	3,300,000	430,000	Revenue	2,700,000	3,400,000
			Profit	2,700,000	185,000	Profit	1,450,000	1,850,000
			Per Share	33.00	10.70	Per Share	14.50	18.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	14.50	18.50
			Year	2008	2008	Year	2008	2008
			Revenue	3,400,000	435,000	Revenue	2,800,000	3,500,000
			Profit	2,800,000	190,000	Profit	1,500,000	1,900,000
			Per Share	34.00	10.70	Per Share	15.00	19.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	15.00	19.00
			Year	2009	2009	Year	2009	2009
			Revenue	3,500,000	440,000	Revenue	2,900,000	3,600,000
			Profit	2,900,000	195,000	Profit	1,550,000	1,950,000
			Per Share	35.00	10.70	Per Share	15.50	19.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	15.50	19.50
			Year	2010	2010	Year	2010	2010
			Revenue	3,600,000	445,000	Revenue	3,000,000	3,700,000
			Profit	3,000,000	200,000	Profit	1,600,000	2,000,000
			Per Share	36.00	10.70	Per Share	16.00	20.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	16.00	20.00
			Year	2011	2011	Year	2011	2011
			Revenue	3,700,000	450,000	Revenue	3,100,000	3,800,000
			Profit	3,100,000	205,000	Profit	1,650,000	2,050,000
			Per Share	37.00	10.70	Per Share	16.50	20.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	16.50	20.50
			Year	2012	2012	Year	2012	2012
			Revenue	3,800,000	455,000	Revenue	3,200,000	3,900,000
			Profit	3,200,000	210,000	Profit	1,700,000	2,100,000
			Per Share	38.00	10.70	Per Share	17.00	21.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	17.00	21.00
			Year	2013	2013	Year	2013	2013
			Revenue	3,900,000	460,000	Revenue	3,300,000	4,000,000
			Profit	3,300,000	215,000	Profit	1,750,000	2,150,000
			Per Share	39.00	10.70	Per Share	17.50	21.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	17.50	21.50
			Year	2014	2014	Year	2014	2014
			Revenue	4,000,000	465,000	Revenue	3,400,000	4,100,000
			Profit	3,400,000	220,000	Profit	1,800,000	2,200,000
			Per Share	40.00	10.70	Per Share	18.00	22.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	18.00	22.00
			Year	2015	2015	Year	2015	2015
			Revenue	4,100,000	470,000	Revenue	3,500,000	4,200,000
			Profit	3,500,000	225,000	Profit	1,850,000	2,250,000
			Per Share	41.00	10.70	Per Share	18.50	22.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	18.50	22.50
			Year	2016	2016	Year	2016	2016
			Revenue	4,200,000	475,000	Revenue	3,600,000	4,300,000
			Profit	3,600,000	230,000	Profit	1,900,000	2,300,000
			Per Share	42.00	10.70	Per Share	19.00	23.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	19.00	23.00
			Year	2017	2017	Year	2017	2017
			Revenue	4,300,000	480,000	Revenue	3,700,000	4,400,000
			Profit	3,700,000	235,000	Profit	1,950,000	2,350,000
			Per Share	43.00	10.70	Per Share	19.50	23.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	19.50	23.50
			Year	2018	2018	Year	2018	2018
			Revenue	4,400,000	485,000	Revenue	3,800,000	4,500,000
			Profit	3,800,000	240,000	Profit	2,000,000	2,400,000
			Per Share	44.00	10.70	Per Share	20.00	24.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	20.00	24.00
			Year	2019	2019	Year	2019	2019
			Revenue	4,500,000	490,000	Revenue	3,900,000	4,600,000
			Profit	3,900,000	245,000	Profit	2,050,000	2,450,000
			Per Share	45.00	10.70	Per Share	20.50	24.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	20.50	24.50
			Year	2020	2020	Year	2020	2020
			Revenue	4,600,000	495,000	Revenue	4,000,000	4,700,000
			Profit	4,000,000	250,000	Profit	2,100,000	2,500,000
			Per Share	46.00	10.70	Per Share	21.00	25.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	21.00	25.00
			Year	2021	2021	Year	2021	2021
			Revenue	4,700,000	500,000	Revenue	4,100,000	4,800,000
			Profit	4,100,000	255,000	Profit	2,150,000	2,550,000
			Per Share	47.00	10.70	Per Share	21.50	25.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	21.50	25.50
			Year	2022	2022	Year	2022	2022
			Revenue	4,800,000	505,000	Revenue	4,200,000	4,900,000
			Profit	4,200,000	260,000	Profit	2,200,000	2,600,000
			Per Share	48.00	10.70	Per Share	22.00	26.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	22.00	26.00
			Year	2023	2023	Year	2023	2023
			Revenue	4,900,000	510,000	Revenue	4,300,000	5,000,000
			Profit	4,300,000	265,000	Profit	2,250,000	2,650,000
			Per Share	49.00	10.70	Per Share	22.50	26.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	22.50	26.50
			Year	2024	2024	Year	2024	2024
			Revenue	5,000,000	515,000	Revenue	4,400,000	5,100,000
			Profit	4,400,000	270,000	Profit	2,300,000	2,700,000
			Per Share	50.00	10.70	Per Share	23.00	27.00
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	23.00	27.00
			Year	2025	2025	Year	2025	2025
			Revenue	5,100,000	520,000	Revenue	4,500,000	5,200,000
			Profit	4,500,000	275,000	Profit	2,350,000	2,750,000
			Per Share	51.00	10.70	Per Share	23.50	27.50
			at 100		10.50	Per Share	23.50	27.50
			Year	2026	2026	Year	2026	2026
			Revenue	5,200,000	525,000	Revenue	4,600,000	5



**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible]

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

[illegible]

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

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6. A basic or refill sheet board.

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# Nigeria, e Talks Serious

erald Bourke

...d to be dismissed as ex-  
...urades in which corrup-  
...like lofty but hollow pro-  
...a while sidestepping the  
...community of 16 coun-  
...are expected to break the  
...ir annual meeting, which  
...day in Abuja, Nigeria's  
...capital.  
...ally, Ecowas meetings fo-  
...economic problems, particu-  
...lary, the barriers that pro-  
...for painfully slow pro-  
...a common market. This  
...shoo against raising de-  
...l questions will be lifted  
...at 12 months, most coun-  
...boc have been rocked by  
...del agitation for change.  
...of state have been re-  
...force — Samuel Doe in  
...1 Mossa Traore in Mali  
...e presidents of Benin and  
...e became the first in West  
...e voted out of office. The  
...dents are threatened by  
...should guarantee that suc-  
...once, takes precedence  
...ony.  
...nber states of our commu-  
...not only recognize the  
...role of democracy, but  
...embrace it in all its plen-  
...Banda. Ecowas's econ-  
...aid recently.  
...should equally recognize  
...ricance of change blowing  
...subregion in favor of po-  
...alism is now irreversible.  
...ed. "For anyone to stand  
...t it is to invite peril and

...e most entrenched un-  
...giving way. Ivory Coast's  
...pbuter-Boigny, in power  
...and long the muckraker  
...West African stability, has  
...opposition parties. Con-  
...adema, having at first op-  
...d demonstrators calling  
...to Togo's one-party sys-  
...ing in the same direc-  
...l by change in Eastern Af-  
...r Africans no longer want  
...r's traditional justification  
...aining single-party state,  
...ical pluralism would fa-  
...alries and lead to chaos.  
...inister threats to national  
...stability have emerged.  
...delicate issue likely to be  
...at Abuja is how to estab-  
...le peace in Liberia, in  
...8 months ago.  
...untry is now pariah.  
...ntrol more than 90 percent  
...ria's territory while as  
...ponsored interim govern-  
...pped up by soldiers from  
...African countries, was to  
...hority from Monrovia.  
...tries contributing troops  
...eekkeeping force — Niger-  
...Guinea, Gambia, Sierra Le-  
...Alli — themselves are divid-  
...how to end the stalemate  
...or a negotiated settlement.  
...ria, the region's econom-  
...ical giant, has lobbied for  
...a solution.  
...Coast, which resents Nige-  
...n hegemony, actively sup-  
...National Patriotic Front of  
...rebel movement. So does  
...Faso, its neighbor. Efforts to  
...them to halt their moral and  
...support for the rebel move-  
...failed.  
...infect, which has cost thou-  
...sands of lives and created  
...eege populations in common  
...Liberia, spilled over the  
...come at the end of March  
...rebel movement and Sierra  
...dissidents seized several  
...villages in the south and  
...e country. But Nigeria was  
...who succeeded in halting  
...s' advance.  
...ursion confirmed the fear  
...regional leaders that the  
...Liberia could spread.  
...is also growing concern over  
...y see as Lagos's aggressive  
...nism's ambitions. Some  
...diplomats suspect that Nige-  
...like to establish Liberia as  
...come as protectorate.  
...an officials deny that they  
...y such designs.  
...rn governments are watch-  
...ments closely, hoping the  
...ation process not reset and  
...anuevering to subvert it.  
...another Liberia — a coun-  
...t recently prided itself as  
...e oldest democracy in Africa

...rier is a journalist who  
...videly on West Africa after  
...tributed this column to the  
...tional Herald Tribune.

## D 50 YEARS AGO

...nies. At the Pious Con-  
...rs and Stipes and a new  
...laid on Lafayette's tomb  
...ally the whole American  
...pected to attend.

## AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low P/E Div Yld %

12 Month High Low P/E Div Yld %

12 Month High Low P/E Div Yld %

12 Month High Low P/E Div Yld %

12 Month High Low P/E Div Yld %

12 Month High Low P/E Div Yld %

12 Month High Low P/E Div Yld %

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## SPORTS

# Agassi Gains Quarterfinals With Becker, 2 Frenchmen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Andre Agassi, who said that once again he had felt "like a qualifier" winning the tournament of his life, won his fourth match Wednesday, which vaulted him into a quarterfinal contest against David Wheaton, the grass-court expert who bounced Ivan Lendl a few days ago.

Boris Becker, Guy Forget and Thierry Champion also won, completing the fourth-round schedule that was interrupted Tuesday.

Agassi beat Jacco Eltingh, a promising 20-year-old Dutchman in his first year of Grand Slam competition.

"Although Agassi won, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, he left the Centre Court impressed with Eltingh's level of tennis."

"What threw me for a loop," Agassi said, "was how much topspin he hit on the ball. I haven't been playing against guys who do that. All of a sudden, when you play somebody who does, it takes you a while to get into a real groove."

Eltingh, at No. 106 the lowest ranked of five prospective stars in the Netherlands, seems poised to rise substantially on the computer.

Becker eliminated Christian Bergstrom of Sweden, 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 6-1, 7-6 (7-2), and was annoyed at needing to go four sets.

"I have to play, if I win, almost every day now," he said, stating the reality caused by the many rain interruptions. "I would like to get it over with as quickly as possible."

The No. 2 seed and champion here three times, he will proceed against Forget, the seven-seeded Frenchman who finished off Tim Mayotte, 6-7 (4-7), 7-5, 6-2, 6-4, in



Andre Agassi, left, was pleased by defeating Jacco Eltingh. Thierry Champion, right, thought it was a boot beating Derrick Rostagno.

a match that had been suspended at 4-3 in the fifth set.

Forget, who has never advanced this far before at Wimbledon, said he deserved to be in the quarterfinals.

"That's what I've been working for in the last, maybe 10 years," he said. "I knew I had the possibility of doing it."

Champion, a baseliner ranked No. 90, had not been able to win a match at Wimbledon in four previous tries. He has now won four. On Wednesday he completed a 6-7 (2-7), 6-2, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3 victory over

Derrick Rostagno and will play Stefan Edberg for the right to meet Jim Courier or Michael Stich, both of whom won Tuesday, in the semifinals.

"I'm not going to change my game because I'm playing Stefan," Champion said of his prospects against the world's best. "I'm not going to try to play serve-and-volley just because I might be on Court No. 1 or Centre Court. I'm just going to go out there and play my game and see what happens."

While most of the attention was on the singles matches, a record breaking event was taking place Wednesday in mixed doubles.

Michiel Schapers and Brenda Schultz defeated Tom Nijssen and Andrea Temesvari, 6-3, 5-6, 29-77, setting a Wimbledon record for the longest set (56 games) and the longest match (77 games) in mixed doubles.

It was hot and dry at Wimbledon on Wednesday, and Dima, princess of Wales, took advantage of the good weather to watch the Agassi-Eltingh match from the royal box.

Agassi, whose passion for the tournament he had shunned since 1987 seems to grow daily, called the presence of the princess "neat."

"I don't have much experience with royalty watching me play," he said, "so it was a treat."

Told that his outfit looked somewhat crumpled for the occasion, Agassi was apologetic.

"I don't travel with an iron," he explained. —NICK STOUT

# Navratilova, at 34, Upset By Capriati, a Fearless 15

By Nick Stout

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Take Frank Sinatra," the veteran champion said humbly. "The pressure builds up the older you get."

Martina Navratilova's remark only half explained her stunning loss Wednesday to 15-year-old Jennifer Capriati in the quarterfinal round at Wimbledon. The other half of the story, the most significant part, was Capriati's fearless ability to tame the serves that had carried her 34-year-old rival to nine championships here over the years.

In a match that began Tuesday under heavy rain clouds and finished Wednesday in sunlight, the youngest woman in the draw beat the oldest, 6-4, 7-5.

Capriati was not even four months old when Navratilova reached her first Wimbledon semifinal in 1976.

Capriati's semifinal opponent will be Gabriela Sabatini, the second-seeded Argentine who eliminated Laura Gildemeister of Peru, 6-2, 6-1.

Navratilova's nerves were such against Capriati that on her last chance to stay in the match, at 5-6, 30-40, she sent her second serve straight into the net.

Commenting on Capriati's calm demeanor throughout, Navratilova

added, "Rookies don't know about pressure."

The occasion of playing the defending champion on Centre Court was not lost on Capriati, who conceded that she had had trouble sleeping Tuesday night. But she kept her emotions in check.

"I didn't want the whole situation to overtake me and not let me play," she said. "I thought, here I am, I am going to play Martina on Centre Court. She has won it nine times. But as soon as I got out there, I didn't really think about who I was playing. I just went out there and played my best."

Capriati turned professional amid much hoopla in the spring of 1990, when she was still 13, and came to Wimbledon ranked No. 12. She was a semifinalist at the French Open last year and won a tournament in Puerto Rico, but until Wednesday she had never beaten anyone ranked as high as No. 4.

Her strategy against Navratilova, she said, was simply to put pressure on the serve. Capriati was in good condition to do that, having beaten Brenda Schultz of Holland, considered as the hardest server in women's tennis, in the previous round.

"I thought it was important to return well," Capriati said, "and to try to keep attacking her, especially on the second serve."

It had the effect of forcing Navratilova to remain in the backcourt more often than she would have liked.

"I stayed back more on the second serves because I was getting hurt on them," Navratilova said.

When play resumed after the overnight suspension, she was a set down but a break up. She had a chance to tighten her grip on the second set with Capriati serving at 2-4, 0-40. But she lost the three break points, one on a forehand error and two on well-played shots by Capriati, and then the game.

"I was in the driver's seat at 0-40," Navratilova said, "but she had five huge serves. I was on my heels the whole time. I never really had a chance to get in and threaten her because she came up with the big serves and followed them up with big drives."

Her spirits lifted, Capriati broke back in the next game for 4-4.

Navratilova's last chance came at 5-5, with Capriati serving another break point. She volleyed hard to Capriati's backhand corner, and the teenager returned a high lob that seemed to be sailing off into space. But the topspin was such that the ball dropped on target like a laser-guided missile, landing squarely in the distant corner of the ad-court.

Two fierce passing shots later, Capriati was in charge, 6-5, and Navratilova was serving to save the match.

She fought off two match points when a cross-court volley served her at 15-40 and Capriati's return to the net brought on defence. But then Capriati came up with a variation of the shot that she had been wounding her opponent with throughout the match: a backhand cross-court service return to the corner, passing Navratilova on her left as she ran to the net.

Match point once again, and Capriati just stood by and watched as the defending Wimbledon champion handed over the contest.

"I was so afraid of her return," the loser said, "that I ended up double-faulting, which was a total sin."

Not since 1977, when she lost a quarterfinal match to Betty Stove, has Navratilova failed to reach the semifinal round at Wimbledon. The loss Wednesday will push her down a notch to No. 5 in the rankings, the lowest spot for her in 16 years.

Capriati, for her part, becomes at 15 years and 96 days the youngest Wimbledon semifinalist ever.

"No one expected me to win," she said, "and I just went out there and just played. I had no nerves, and she had everything to lose."

As for beating Sabatini, and then taking a shot at either Steffi Graf or Mary Jo Fernandez in Saturday's final, Capriati was beaming.

"I think I have a good chance," she said.

# McEnroe Hit With \$10,000 Fine

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — John McEnroe was fined a record \$10,000 on Wednesday for the profane remarks he made to a linesman during the match he lost to Stefan Edberg the day before.

McEnroe's profanities might have gone mostly unnoticed, and unpunished, if they had not been picked up by the microphones of the television network ITN and then broadcast widely — with the profanity bleeped out — throughout Britain.

A replay of the incident led Alan Mills, the tournament referee, to conclude that McEnroe had "verbally abused an official, a flagrant verbal abuse

being shouted directly at the far side line umpire."

"The lines person was so intimidated," Mills said in his statement announcing the fine, "that he did not report the incident."

It was the maximum fine that could be levied. It will be deducted from McEnroe's prize money of \$29,912, earned by making the fourth round in singles and the second round in doubles.

McEnroe, who has a long history of clashes with officials at Wimbledon and other tournaments, had contended loudly but in less stinging language heard on court, that two aces served by Edberg ought to have been called faults. —NICK STOUT

# It's Doubly Painful for the Padres

The Associated Press

For once, Ramon Martinez was not the only one hurting the San Diego Padres.

The Los Angeles Dodgers' right-hander held the Padres to six hits for seven innings of a 4-1 victory Tuesday night in San Diego as he improved his season record to 11-3

and his career mark against the Padres to 6-1.

But while Martinez was setting

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

down batters, the Padres' Benito Santiago was knocking out his own manager, Greg Maddux, with a

batting helmet thrown in anger after grounding out in the sixth.

"It got Greg in the temple," said a coach, Jim Snyder, who was pressed into service as manager when Maddux went to the clubhouse. "It was a pretty good whack."

Brett Butler extended his hitting streak to 16 games with a run-scoring infield hit during a three-run Dodgers second.

Dennis Rasmussen contributed to his own downfall by walking three batters in the first two innings, and each scored.

Pirates 13, Cubs 4: In Chicago, Gary Varsho, a former Cub, paced Pittsburgh's 22-hit offense with the first two homers of his nine-year major league career. He also had a triple and a sacrifice fly and drove in six runs.

Bobby Bonilla and Mike LaValle each had four hits and Andy Van Slyke, who had four hits Monday night, homered for the Pirates.

The Cubs' second baseman, Ryne Sandberg, was injured when a thrown ball struck his right hand as he attempted to steal second base. X-rays did not show a break.

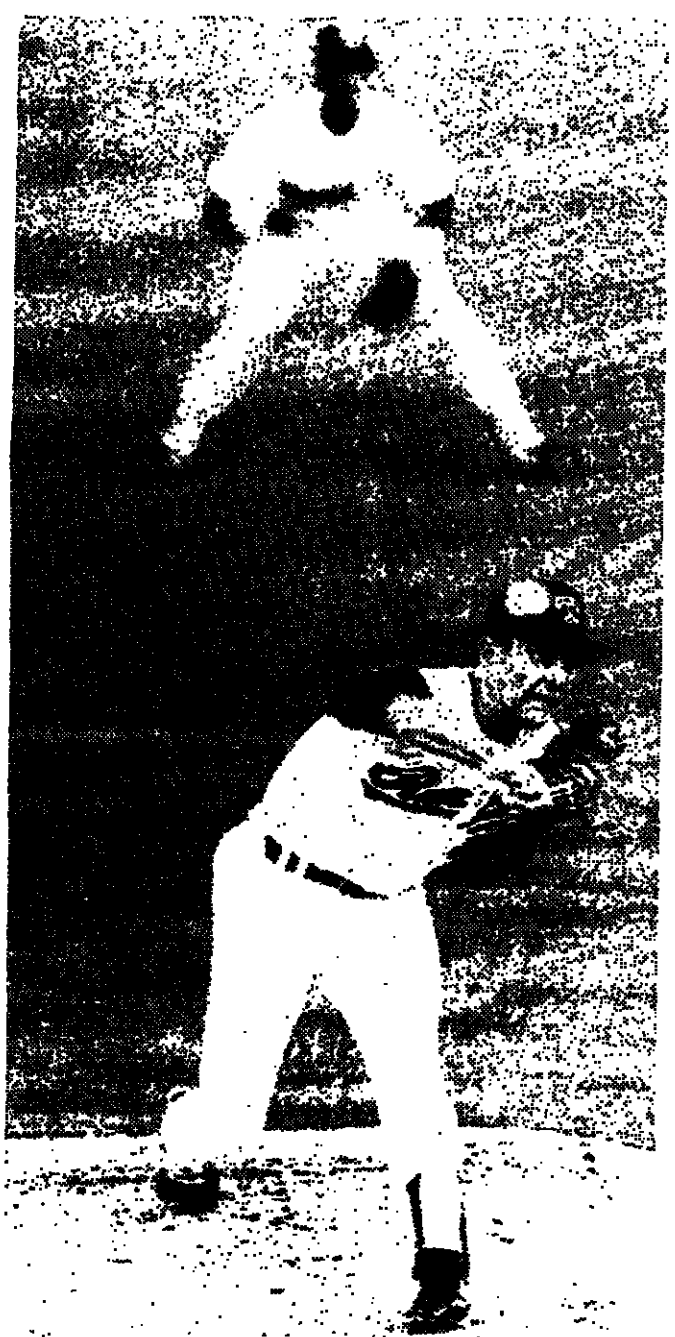
Cardinals 6, Phillies 1: Ray Lankford and Pedro Gonzalez homered on consecutive pitches in the fourth inning as St. Louis won in Philadelphia.

Reds 6, Braves 3: Chris Sabo hit a three-run homer and Marzino Duncan added a solo shot in Atlanta as the Reds, who won for the seventh time in eight games, remained four games behind Los Angeles. The loss dropped the Braves to a 500 record and 8½ games out.

Mets 2, Expos 1: Dave Magadan singled home Kevin Elster with two out in the ninth in Montreal as New York sent the Expos to their ninth consecutive defeat.

The Expos last lost as many as nine in a row in August 1988. Howard Johnson hit his NL-leading 18th homer for the Mets.

Astros 8, Giants 4: Jeff Bagwell homered and drove in four runs as Houston won in San Francisco.



Nolan Ryan fanned five Athletics to become the first major league pitcher to strike out 100 or more batters in 22 straight seasons. That broke a tie with Don Sutton; the Rangers also won, 9-6.

# Mulliniks Still Cast As 9th-Inning Hero

The Associated Press

For the second straight night, Rance Mulliniks stepped to the plate in Toronto with the score tied, the bases loaded and none out in the ninth.

This time he left no doubt, lining a solid single to center Tuesday night as the Blue Jays nipped the Minnesota Twins, 4-3, in a game between American League division leaders.

Mulliniks had been in an identical situation Monday night, against the Seattle Mariners, and then hit into a fielder's choice that scored Roberto Alomar with the winning run when the umpire ruled that catcher Dave Valle had pulled his foot off the plate too early on a force play at home.

White was running when Alomar singled to right to put runners at the corners.

Joe Carter was walked intentionally to load the bases for Mulliniks, who drilled Steve Bedrosian's slider up the middle to give the Blue Jays their fourth straight victory and 11th in their last 15 games.

"We needed to shorten the game to seven innings," said the Twins' manager, Tom Kelly.

Rangers 9, Athletics 6: Rafael Palmeiro hit two home runs for the second time in four games, and Texas beat visiting Oakland as Nolan Ryan sent another record.

Ryan, who pitched only five innings, struck out Willie Wilson to end the fourth, setting a major league record with his 22nd straight season with 100 or more strikeouts. That broke a tie with Don Sutton.

Ryan, pitching for the first time in 11 days because of a sore right shoulder, allowed a three-run homer to Jose Canseco and a bases-empty homer to Harold Baines. They were

the only hits Ryan allowed in the five innings while he struck out five.

Steve Buechele's two-run eighth-inning single broke a 6-6 tie to give the Rangers their fourth straight victory over the Athletics.

Angels 18, Royals 3: Max Venable had three hits — including his first grand slam home run in the major leagues, at age 34 — and Jim Abbott continued to pitch well as California won at home.

Abbott tied his season best with seven strikeouts en route to his seventh victory in his eight decisions after an 0-4 start. The Royals have lost nine of their last 11 games.

Red Sox 14, Brewers 4: Ellis Burks, Mike Greenwell and Luis Rivera led Boston to season highs in hits — with 22 — and runs as Boston won in Milwaukee.

Burks hit a three-run homer, his seventh in the last 20 games, and drove in four runs. Greenwell had a hit in four straight innings, including his sixth home run of the year. Rivera had four hits and three RBIs.

White Sox 5, Mariners 4: Ozzie Guillen's RBI double in the ninth gave visiting Chicago the victory after pinch-hitter Carlton Fisk had tied the score for the White Sox with a two-run homer in the eighth.

Guillen's double off Dave Burba scored Craig Grebeck, who opened the ninth with a triple. It was Chicago's 18th victory in its final 24 games.

Yankees 8, Indians 5: Matt Nokes drove in three runs and Jesse Barfield hit his 17th homer as New York handed Cleveland its sixth straight loss. The winners, Don Mattingly extended his hitting streak to 15 games.

Tigers 4, Orioles 3: Cecil Fielder hit a long home run to tie the Minnesota's Chili Davis and Oakland's Jose Canseco for the league lead at 19, and added an RBI single.

He said, "I think I have a good chance."

## SIDELINES

### Kiptanni Just Misses 3,000 Record

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Moses Kiptanni of Kenya missed breaking the world 3,000-meter steeplechase record by just 2.54 seconds Wednesday in one of the early events at the DN Galan '91 Grand Prix track and field meet.

Kiptanni clocked 8 minutes, 07.89 seconds, the best in the world this year and the seventh fastest time in the history of the grueling event.

Leroy Burrell, who broke Carl Lewis' world 100-meter record with a 9.90 clocking three weeks ago, won that race in a 10.21, one of the slowest winning times in six races so far this season for the American.

### Ewing Moves to Leave NBA Knicks

NEW YORK (NYT) — Patrick Ewing has filed for an arbitration hearing against the New York Knicks that could result in his becoming a free agent and possibly even leaving the National Basketball Association team after next season.

The move abruptly ended speculation that the Knicks and their star center were close to an amicable resolution of differences over Ewing's contract.

Ewing's lawyer, David Falk, and Knicks officials said Tuesday that Ewing had turned down a new contract that would have made him the highest-paid player in team sports, exceeding the \$5.3 million a year contract extension that Roger Clemens signed with the baseball's Boston Red Sox earlier this year.

## For the Record

Seve Ballesteros shot 7-under-par 62 Wednesday for the first-round lead in the Monte Carlo Open golf tournament. A shot back were Hugh Baiocchi of South Africa and Magnus Sunesson of Sweden. (AP)

Attila Valla paid a club record \$1.6 million (\$2.5 million) Wednesday to obtain striker Dalian Atkinson, 22, from Real Sociedad. (Reuters)

Steve Hodge left Nottingham Forest on Wednesday to join Leeds, although the midfielder's transfer fee, expected to be about £700,000, is still being negotiated by the two English first division clubs. (Reuters)

Bernard Tapie, president of French soccer champion Marseille, dismissed reports that Franz Beckenbauer was leaving the club and said Wednesday that "he has been offered a job as Marseille's vice-president in charge of external affairs." (Reuters)

Raghib (Rocken) Ismail, the wide receiver-punt returner from Notre Dame who signed the NFL to sign a \$26 million, four-year contract with the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League, sat out of his second straight preseason game Tuesday because of a pulled leg muscle. (AP)

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### Major League Standings

##### AMERICAN LEAGUE

###### Best Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	45	33	.577	0
Boston	39	39	.500	6
Detroit	38	40	.487	7
New York	35	43	.453	10
Albuquerque	31	47	.396	14
Baltimore	24	54	.305	21
Cleveland	24	54	.305	21

##### West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	45	33	.577	0
California	42	36	.544	3
Texas	40	38	.513	5
Chicago	40	38	.513	5
Oakland	41	37	.526	4
Seattle	39	39	.500	6
Kansas City	34	44	.438	11

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE

###### Best Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	46	28	.622	0
St. Louis	42	32	.569	4
Atlanta	41	33	.557	5
Chicago	35	39	.474	11
Montreal	34	40	.459	12
Cincinnati	32	42	.438	14

##### West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	42	32	.569	0
Cincinnati	42	32	.569	0
San Diego	37	37	.500	5
San Francisco	33	41	.447	12
Houston	34	40	.459	11

#### Tuesday's Line Scores

##### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	9	1	Los Angeles	4	3
Texas	6	0	San Diego	1	4
Toronto	10	0	San Francisco	1	0
New York	7	0	Seattle	1	0
Chicago	3	0	Albuquerque	0	1
Baltimore	3	0	Boston	0	1
Cleveland	3	0	Detroit	0	1
St. Louis	3	0	Kansas City	0	1
Pittsburgh	3	0	Montreal	0	1
Atlanta	3	0	Philadelphia	0	1
San Francisco	3	0	Washington	0	1
Houston	3	0	Yankees	0	1

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	3	0	Los Angeles	4	3
San Francisco	3	0	San Diego	1	4
Texas	6	0	San Francisco	1	0
Toronto	7	0	Seattle	1	0
Chicago	3	0	Albuquerque	0	1
Baltimore	3	0	Boston	0	1
Cleveland	3	0	Detroit	0	1
St. Louis	3	0	Kansas City	0	1
Pittsburgh	3	0	Montreal	0	1
Atlanta	3	0	Philadelphia	0	1
San Francisco	3	0	Washington	0	1
Houston	3	0	Yankees	0	1

### Japanese Baseball

#### Central League

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	37	27	.577	0
Yankees	37	27	.577	0
Hiroshima	37	27	.577	0
Tokyo	37	27	.577	0
Hanshin	37	27	.577	0

#### Pacific League



